

**KUDU POWER STATION (PS) –  
ORANJEMOND 1<sup>ST</sup> & 2<sup>ND</sup> 400KV LINES  
Scoping & EIA Application**

**DRAFT SCOPING REPORT**

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**Applicant**

ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LIMITED  
Contact Person: Ms Rudzani Ranwedzi  
Land Development and Management  
RanwedRP@eskom.co.za  
Tel 011 516 7584



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**Pretoria (Head) Office**

91 Wenning Street, Groenkloof, Pretoria, 0181  
PO Box 947, Groenkloof, Pretoria, 0027

**Cape Town Office**

3 Palomino Str, Die Wingerd, Somerset West, 7130  
susanna@landscapedynamics.co.za

**Central Contact Detail**

Tel: 012 460 6043 / 082 566 4530  
Fax: 086 685 3822 / 012 346 2356  
info@landscapedynamics.co.za  
agrobler@landscapedynamics.co.za

**Polokwane Office**

40 Juno Street, Sterpark, Polokwane, 0699  
PO Box 5977, Pietersburg-Noord, Polokwane, 0750

**Emalahleni (Witbank) Office**

13 Delft Street, Die Heuwel Proper, Emalahleni, 1035  
PO Box 8772, Die Heuwel, Emalahleni, 1042

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>BID</b>	<b>Background Information Document</b>
<b>CBA</b>	<b>Critical Biodiversity Area</b>
<b>DEA</b>	<b>National Department of Environment Affairs</b>
<b>DWS</b>	<b>National Department of Water &amp; Sanitation</b>
<b>DMR</b>	<b>Department of Mineral Resources</b>
<b>EA</b>	<b>Environmental Authorisation</b>
<b>EAP</b>	<b>Environmental Assessment Practitioner</b>
<b>ECO</b>	<b>Environmental Control Officer</b>
<b>EIA</b>	<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>
<b>EMF</b>	<b>Environmental Management Framework</b>
<b>EMP</b>	<b>Environmental Management Plan/Programme</b>
<b>GNR</b>	<b>Government Notice Regulation</b>
<b>ha</b>	<b>Hectare(s)</b>
<b>HIA</b>	<b>Heritage Impact Assessment</b>
<b>I&amp;AP's</b>	<b>Interested and Affected Parties</b>
<b>IEM</b>	<b>Integrated Environmental Management</b>
<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Cubic metres</b>
<b>Mamsl</b>	<b>Metres above mean sea level</b>
<b>n/a</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>
<b>NEMA</b>	<b>National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)</b>
<b>NEMPAA</b>	<b>National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No 57 of 2003)</b>
<b>NEMWA</b>	<b>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008)</b>
<b>SAHRA</b>	<b>South African Heritage Resources Agency</b>
<b>SANBI</b>	<b>South African National Biodiversity Institute</b>
<b>PHRA</b>	<b>Provincial Heritage Resources Authority</b>
<b>PoS</b>	<b>Plan of Study</b>
<b>WULA</b>	<b>Water Use License Application</b>

## **ELECTRICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Eskom SOC</b>	<b>South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (A State Owned Company)</b>
<b>ICNIRP</b>	<b>International Commission for Non-Ionising Radiation Protection</b>
<b>IEP</b>	<b>Integrated Energy Plan</b>
<b>ISEP</b>	<b>Integrated Strategic Electricity Planning</b>
<b>MTS</b>	<b>Main Transmission System</b>
<b>NDP</b>	<b>Network Development Plan</b>
<b>NERSA</b>	<b>National Energy Regulator of South Africa</b>
<b>PV</b>	<b>Photovoltaic (as in solar panels)</b>
<b>Voltage :</b>	
<b>kV</b>	<b>Kilovolt (1kV = 1 000V)</b>
<b>MVA</b>	<b>Mega Volt Ampère</b>
<b>Units of power :</b>	
<b>kW</b>	<b>Kilowatt (1kW= 1 000W)</b>
<b>MW</b>	<b>Megawatt (1MW=1 000kW)</b>

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **1. PROJECT OVERVIEW**

Eskom Holdings SOC Limited : Group Technology and Commercial is in the process of undertaking major infrastructural investments that includes the Kudu Power Station (PS)- Oranjemond 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 400kV Lines project. The main purpose of this project is to integrate the new Kudu 885MW Power Station in the Namibia into the Eskom network at the existing Oranjemond MTS Substation in the Alexander Bay area in South Africa. It is proposed in to construct 2 x 400kV powerlines and upgrade the Oranjemond MTS to accommodate these two lines accordingly.

The study area consists of a 3km corridor surrounding the existing transmission line and substation. Eskom is responsible for the river crossing where the international border has moved as a result of the river dynamics and the study area extends to the riparian zone on the Namibian side of the river. The distance of the proposed powerline from the substation to the South African side of the Orange River is approximately 1km while the total length of the powerline to the border of the riparian vegetation on the Namibian site is approximately 2km.

The Kudu Power Station (PS)- Oranjemond 1st and 2nd 400kV Lines project involves the following main components

- The existing Oranjemond MTS Substation would be upgraded and expanded to accommodate the new power lines as follows:
  - Constructing a 400kV yard and equipment including busbar;
  - Installing a 1x 315MVA 400/220kV transformer
  - Create at least 4x 400kV line bays to allow for potential development.
- 2x 400kV power lines would be constructed from the Namibian side of the Orange River across the river to connect to the Oranjemond MTS Substation
- A new access road to the existing Oranjemond Substation site
- The R382 road deviation at the south-east corner of the substation extension
- A two-track service road between the two new powerlines within the servitude.

## **2. LEGAL REQUIREMENT**

The construction of a 400kV power line is a listed activity in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998, as amended, and therefore (amongst other relevant activities) environmental authorisation is required from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). Eskom has appointed Landscape Dynamics Environmental

Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and apply for Environmental Authorisation for this project.

This application for Environmental Authorisation is done in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in Government Notice No. R.594, December 2014.

- GN 983, Dec 2014, Numbers 12; 19; 24 and 27
- GN 984, Dec 2014 Listing Notice 2, Number 9
- GN 985, Dec 2014 Listing Notice 3, Number 4, 12 and 14

A Scoping & Environmental Impact process is required. This document is the Scoping Report of this process. According to the NEMA 2014 Regulations, Appendix 2.2 a Scoping Report must contain all the information that is necessary for a proper understanding of the nature of issues identified during scoping, and must include the specific items stated below.

An independent legal review is also done to confirm that the requirements of the Scoping Report had been met.

Specialist investigations informed that authorisation is also required in terms of the National Water Act and the Cape Nature Conservation Ordinance. This does not form part of the application for Environmental Authorisation, but the requirements of the regulating authorities must be fulfilled prior to commencement of construction as will be specified in the Environmental Management Plan.

- The National Water Act, 1998 (Act Nr 36 of 1998)  
The applicant is required to obtain a Water Use License or General Authorisation for the activity from the regional office of DWS. The relevant listed activities are :
  - Section 21 (c) Impeding or diverting the flow in a watercourse
  - Section 21 (i) Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse
- National Forests Act (No 84 of 1998) & National Veld and Forests Fires Act (Act 101 of 1998)  
The Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries administers permits for the protection of threatened and/or endangered species.

### **3. SPECIALIST INVESTIGATIONS**

The specialist studies that had been undertaken as part of the Scoping Phase are listed below. The key issues are supplied under the relevant headings. Detail information is supplied in Chapter 4 and Appendix C of the Scoping Report.

## Geology, Groundwater and Agricultural Aspects

### *Geology*

The Gariep Supergroup is generally composed of low grade, metamorphosed volcanic sedimentary successions intruded by syn- to post orogenic granitoids. They have been extensively deformed by folding and faulting at times of orogeny activity. These major tectonic activities have resulted in discontinuity with the forming of the so called Marmora Terrane and other geological sequences of the area. Moderately hard rock appears from surface as outcrops and sub outcrops. The underlying rocks can be expected to be thinly laminated owing to their lava flows, and with discontinuities caused by the tectonic activity with the rock having being folded and faulted. These rocks may expect then to be highly through to moderately jointed. The Weinert N rating, an indication of the main weathering mode from mechanical to chemical weathering, for the area is high in correlation to its arid nature. This indicates that the rocks dominate mode of weathering is subject mostly to mechanical weathering rather than chemical weathering. Corresponding to this, a relative shallow residual soil profile may be expected.

### *Soils*

In areas away from the Orange River thin transported windblown soils (Aeolian) occur from surface comprising mainly yellowish brownish silty sands. They are largely absent around the substation site but the depths of these soils appear significantly across the steeper terrain and on the wind leeward side near the river. These soils may be considered to be loose in nature and unconsolidated. Alluvial soils occur within the Orange River flood plain. They may typically be expected to be finer in nature comprising silts and clays with being cohesive in nature resulting from river sediments over time.

### *Groundwater*

It is recognised that ground water is of major importance in the area as this may be the only source in many areas away from the Orange River. In the surrounding and remote areas ground water use typically would mostly be limited to rural domestic and stock watering use. Recharge of groundwater is generally limited, occurring in small quantities with being restricted to the limited rainfall and generally hard geological formations. Aquifer characteristics would thus typically be expected to be unfavourable. There is also little potential for surface water to pond on the site providing little capacity for any ground water recharge from surface there. Thus the potential for perched water tables to develop as well may be considered to be minimal. No boreholes were observed on site or noted. In the area abstraction can easily be done from the Orange River and the need for boreholes around the site would be minimal. It may also be expected that the ground water is closely related to the level of water encountered in the Orange River. This is some 60 m below the level of the substation where any groundwater can be expected.



### *Agricultural Aspects*

Generally, from a land use perspective and as may relate to surface water management, the area mostly still remains under natural sparse vegetation. As the area has little precipitation with this sparse natural vegetation very difficult conditions are presented for being able to carry out agricultural activities in an economical manner within the sites limited area. The Richtersveld Sida Hub Communal Property Association (CPA) currently uses a portion of land upstream of the project site for sheep and goat grazing purposes. This would be under irrigated conditions within paddocked off areas. These are however located beyond the power line route and away from the substation. It is seen that the remaining portions of the site provides a very limited and remote potential for pastoral activities. The flood plain is restricted along the proposed powerline route and little potential exists should the area be developed with irrigating from water supplied from the Orange River. This is seen with the CPA limiting their irrigation activities in an area upstream generally confined to the limited floodplain area upstream.

### Aquatic Ecological Impact Assessment

The proposed project will potentially impact on the lower Orange River and its associated aquatic habitats. The lower Orange River is in a largely modified ecological state with a high ecological importance and sensitivity. The Orange River Estuary and the Orange River Mouth Ramsar site are located approximately 10km downstream of the proposed powerline crossings. The estuary is in a largely modified ecological state and is of a high conservation importance that should be rehabilitated to a moderately modified ecological state. It is thus important to ensure that the proposed project would not result in any potential impact on the lower river and estuary.

### Ecological Report on the Flora And Fauna

The study area falls within the Desert Biome of South Africa. The plant species richness and diversity of the desert is very high compared to other deserts in the world. The diversity of the study is regarded as moderate compared to that of the Richtersveld.

The landscape of the study site consists of low flat to undulating areas with sandy to gravelly soil around the current substation, rocky hills partially filled with deep red sand, a narrow riverbank area with large rocks and deep sand, and the Orange river and associated floodplain sections of the lower-lying areas and a small rocky ridge around the substation are degraded due to current and past human actions.

The site is identified as a CBA Type 2 on the South African side and an Ecological Support Area on the Namibian side of the Orange River.

Based on all the data obtained a sensitivity analyses was done for the vegetation units, which indicated the largest area to have a medium sensitivity, it is concluded that the proposed powerlines should have a negligible effect on the ecosystem provided that proper mitigation measures are implemented.

The proposed enlargement of the substation area will result in the destruction of natural rocky vegetation while two pylons will be constructed on the already degraded small rocky hill (regarded as having a low conservation value). This will result in a loss of plant species. The protected plant species must be removed and relocated to other suitable areas. The total area where the rocky vegetation will be destroyed is approximately 1.4 ha in extent. The area that will be destroyed is also located on the southern edge of the rocky ridge intrusion and will therefore not fragment the rocky area in dividing it into two sections, but rather diminish the total rocky area size by that size. It would be preferred from an ecosystem point of view that the ridge area is not developed. Technical viability from an engineering, construction and substation functioning point of view needs to be determined. Consideration must be given to the possible expansion of the substation to the south or east which could be more suitable. *It is required to have a brainstorm session with the project engineers during the EIR phase to assess the different site alternatives with the data at hand.*

Although no red data flora species were found on the study area, suitable habitat remains and their presence cannot be excluded. It is therefore important that a final inspection is done once the placement of the pylons has been decided on.

#### Bird Impact Assessment

The study area is located approximately 10km upstream from the Orange River Mouth Wetlands Important Bird Area (IBA) (SA 030). This IBA was declared a Ramsar site in 1991, as was the Namibian side of the mouth in 1995. Together they form the Orange River Mouth Transboundary Ramsar Site.

The species most relevant consideration to this project are:

- Resident and breeding priority species that is potentially susceptible to displacement from the area during construction activities.
- Priority waterbird species that may frequent the Orange River, possibly resulting in collision with the proposed power line.

Negative interactions between wildlife and electricity structures take many forms, but two common problems in southern Africa are electrocution of birds (and other animals) and birds colliding with power lines. Other problems include electrical faults caused by bird excreta when roosting or breeding on electricity infrastructure, and displacement through disturbance and habitat destruction during construction and maintenance activities.

Three main negative impacts associated with this Eskom project on the birdlife are the following:

- Electrocutions
- Collisions
- Displacement due to habitat destruction and disturbance

### Palaeontological Impact Assessment

The palaeontologist confirmed that the entire region, the Gariep Belt where the African plate was subducted below the South American plate, around 770-730 million years ago, was tectonically and volcanically active and did not provide good conditions for the preservation of any marine or invertebrate fossils.

As far as the palaeontology is concerned the proposed development can go ahead. Any further palaeontological assessment would only be required after development has commenced and if fossils are found by the geologist or environmental personnel.

### Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

No sites of cultural heritage significance were identified in the study area; however many stone tools have been noted and this required further investigation. The following is recommended:

- A walk-down study should be implemented once the pylon positions are known, to ensure minimal impact on stone tools in the area. It may even be necessary to have an archaeologist present on site when construction of the pylons and the demolition of the indicated hill are being implemented, but the walk-down study will give the necessary guidance in this regard.
- The latter would aim at collection a representative sample of stone tools from the area since it is terra incognita as far as research goes and would therefore assist in elucidating this part of history.
- It should always be realized that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artefacts is a distinct possibility. Due to the nature of this development and the environment, it is indeed expected that some Stone Age sites may only become known later on, thus emphasizing the need for further studies.

### Social Impact Assessment

The impact that the proposed Kudu-Oranjemund project will have on the social environment will be limited. The project will be mostly restricted to only the property on which construction will take place that is the remainder of the farm Groot Derm 10.

The project is not expected to bring any direct significant changes to the local economy since there will be few (if any) unskilled job opportunities during the construction phase, that will benefit the community. This causes some concern since the majority of the community is unemployed.

It is of great importance that the community should be notified of as much information with regards to the project as possible. This will avoid any assumptions and possible conflicts that may arise.

### Visual Impact Assessment

The *highest* value is assigned to Orange River and its wetland systems. These landscape types are also the most sensitive to **visual intrusion** of proposed project activities. The rolling hills to the

south, south west and north east of the site area also considered to be of high scenic quality within the context of the study area. The rolling plains, south of the project site, the agricultural fields adjacent the Orange River and to a lesser extent the Beauvallon Village are considered to have a *moderate* scenic value. The tall trees (mostly alien vegetation) and existing power infrastructure have been rated as low in scenic quality and are not sensitive to visual intrusion of project activities. Taken together, the combination of these ratings results in an overall rating of **moderate** for the study area. As a result of this rating, the study area, and particularly the Project Corridor (i.e. 3km to either side of the proposed power lines) is regarded to be moderately sensitive to change to the landscape. This is primarily due to the presence of the existing power lines and sub-station that occur within the proposed new corridor, which compromise the scenic quality of the area which otherwise would have been rated high.

The *sense of place* for the study area derives from the combination of all landscape types and their impact on the senses. The river and its wetlands are in stark contrast to the surrounding semi-arid nature of the landscape. The gravel / sand landscape along with the hills devoid of vegetation other than the small succulents, makes for a vast open landscape with expansive views. The village and other houses near the river add a cultural component that also contrasts with the harshness of the general landscape. This combination focusses the senses on the river and its associated habitats, making the study area unique to the sub-region, and exerts a strong sense of place.

**Visual receptors** include people travelling along the R382 and local tracks, residents staying in the village or at the guest farm and tourists passing through the area headed for or returning from the Richtersveld.

The following receptors were identified as **potential sensitive viewers** during the site visit.

<b>Potential Sensitivity of Visual Receptors – the Project High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
Residences in Beauvallon farm village, tourists travelling along the R382 travellers and people staying at the Spogplaas House	Locals travelling through the study area	Workers on the Beauvallon farm

#### 4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Public Participation Process (PPP) followed during the Scoping Phase is summarised as follows:

##### Initial Advertising of project

- All potential directly and indirectly affected landowners, stakeholders and government departments were identified.

- A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled and distributed via email during the last week of July 2016 to all the stakeholders listed. A 30-day commenting period applied.
- 5x A2 laminated onsite notices were placed in relative close proximity to the site.
- A newspaper advertisement was placed in Die Plattelander on 15 July 2016
- Focus Group Meetings were held with the Richtersveld Local Municipality; the Richtersveld Sida Hub Communal Property Association (CPA) as well as the landowner of Pico Eco Farm CC.

### **Distribution of the Draft Scoping Report**

The Draft Scoping Report (this document) will be distributed for a 30-day commenting period as follows. Hard and electronic copies will be made available.

### **Final Scoping Report**

Comment received on the Draft Scoping Report will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report and will be submitted to Eskom for verification; the legal specialist for a legal review and thereafter to DEA for approval.

*Even though the project was advertised widely as described above, very little comment was received and no objections to the project as proposed were made. The main issue identified is that the social environment has some sensitivity in terms of the current land claim on the property and the cultural heritage of the greater community.*

## **5. IMPACT AND MITIGATION**

Expected impacts that can be associated with the project are the following:

### NEGATIVE IMPACT

#### *Planning Phase:*

- Route selection and design:
- Impact on natural habitat (terrestrial fauna & flora)
- Impact on avi-fauna
- Impact on the Orange River
- Visual impact
- Impact on landownership / land claims issue

#### *Construction Phase:*

- Impact on natural habit (terrestrial fauna & flora)
- Disturbance to avi-fauna habitat
- Increased risk for surface and groundwater pollution
- Increased risk for erosion

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### **Kudu Power Station (PS)- Oranjemond 1st and 2nd 400kV Lines**

Draft Scoping Report

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- Influx of labourers with associated crime, access control, risk for habitat destruction
- Impacts associated with construction activities such as noise and dust

*During Operational Phase:*

- Impact as a result of Eskom inspections and maintenance, i.e. on habitat destruction (pollution, removal of plant species; placement of snares, etc.)
- Risk for collision with birds, specifically across the Orange River.

Cumulative Impacts

- Visual Impact
- Reduced ability to meet conservation obligations & targets
- Impact on broad-scale ecological processes

POSITIVE IMPACTS

The positive impacts of the proposed project on the environment are as follows:

- This proposed Kudu Power Station (PS)- Oranjemond 1st and 2nd 400kV Lines project provides a transmission solution for the proposed Kudu Gas Power Station in Southern Namibia. The power station will be producing 800-1050MW power that will be evacuated via the NamPower and Eskom Transmission works.
- The project will result in a reliable supply of electricity to the Eskom grid – less power outages and failures are likely to occur;
- With the implementation of the project it is possible to accommodate new development and associated applications for electricity supply in the macro area;
- The proposed Eskom Kudu-Oranjemond Project planned in a legal, pro-active and structured manner taking all development components, potential and restrictions into account;
- The project will provide some, however limited, employment and training opportunities, during the construction phase of the project development.

At this stage it is suggested that the expected negative impact could be mitigated to acceptable levels. It is also suggested that the positive impact outweigh the negative impact associated with the project.

**6. PLAN OF STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE**

A Plan of Study for the EIA Phase was prepared in accordance with the requirement in Appendix 2 of the NEMA 2014 Regulations published in December 2014.

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**Kudu Power Station (PS)- Oranjemond 1st and 2nd 400kV Lines**

Draft Scoping Report

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This Plan of Study include in short the following :

- Project components and Alternatives to be assessed during the EIA Phase
- Legal Requirement
- Specialist input during the EIA Phase
- Impact Assessment methodology and criteria that will be followed
- Public Participation during the EIA Phase
- Content of the Environmental Impact Report
- Content of the Environmental Management Plan

## **7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

It is the professional and objective opinion of the independent EAP that the following is relevant:

- All reasonable actions had been taken to identify any relevant environmental components in the study area.
- The specialist input obtained up to date is comprehensive and effective in providing an assessment of the status quo of the study area and potentially sensitive areas and issues of concern that require re-consideration of route alternatives.
- Significant and reasonable actions were taken to identify and notify all Interested & Affected Parties that include government departments, relevant authorities, general stakeholders and affected landowners of the project.
- The Scoping Report includes all proceedings, findings and recommendations from the Scoping Phase.
- All relevant legal requirement in terms of the Scoping Phase as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published on 4 December 2014 as per the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended had been complied with.

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner can recommend this Scoping Report together with the Plan of Study for the EIA Phase for approval by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

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### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Eskom SOC Limited is the South African utility that generates, transmits and distributes electricity. Eskom supplies about 95% of the country's electricity, and about 60% of the total electricity consumed in Africa.

Eskom Holdings SOC Limited: Land Development and Management is in the process of undertaking major infrastructural investments that includes the Kudu Power Station (PS)- Oranjemond 1st and 2nd 400kV Lines project. The main purpose of this project is to integrate the new Kudu 885MW Power Station in Namibia into the Eskom network at the existing Oranjemond MTS Substation in the Alexander Bay area in South Africa. It is proposed in to construct 2 x 400kV powerlines and upgrade the Oranjemond MTS to accommodate these two lines accordingly.

The construction of a 400kV power line is a listed activity in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998, as amended, and therefore (amongst other relevant activities) environmental authorisation is required from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). Eskom has appointed Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and apply for Environmental Authorisation for this project.

### 1.2 OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT OF THE SCOPING REPORT

#### **Objectives of the Scoping Report**

According to the NEMA 2014 Regulations, Appendix 2.1 the objectives of the Scoping Process are to, through a consultative process

- (a) Identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity;
- (b) Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in context of the preferred location;
- (c) Identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process;
- (d) Identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment;
- (e) Identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;



- (f) Agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impact to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and
- (g) Identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

### **Content of the Scoping Report**

According to the NEMA 2014 Regulations, Appendix 2.2 a Scoping Report must contain all the information that is necessary for a proper understanding of the nature of issues identified during scoping, and must include the specific items stated below. These items are listed below with appropriate reference to the section in the Scoping Report where the item is addressed. In addition, a scoping report must take into account any guidelines applicable to the kind of activity which is the subject of the application.”

<b>Regulation requirement</b>	<b>Section in Scoping Report where addressed</b>
(a) details of – (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and (ii) the expertise of the EAP to carry out scoping procedures	Appendix E(1)
(b) the location of the activity, including (i) the 21 digit Surveyor general code of each cadastral land parcel; (ii) where available the physical address and farm name; (ii) where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property of properties	Chapter 2, Paragraph 2.2.1
(c) A plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or, if it is – (i) A linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; or (ii) On land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken; or (iii) On land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken.	Appendix A(2)
(d) A description of the scope of the proposed activity, including –  (i) All listed and specified activities triggered; (ii) A description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure.	Chapter 1, Paragraph 1.3.1 Chapter 2, Paragraph 2.2.2

<p>(e) A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process.</p>	<p>Chapter 1, Paragraph 1.3</p>
<p>(f) A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location.</p>	<p>Chapter 2, Paragraph 2.1</p>
<p>(h) A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site, including-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Details of all alternatives considered;</li> <li>(ii) Details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs;</li> <li>(iii) A summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;</li> <li>(iv) The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;</li> <li>(v) The impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which the impacts- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(aa) can be reversed;</li> <li>(bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and</li> <li>(cc) can be avoided, managed, or mitigated.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(vi) The methodology used in deterring and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives;</li> <li>(vii) Positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographic, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;</li> <li>(viii) The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk;</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 3</p> <p>Chapter 5, Paragraph 5.2</p> <p>Chapter 5, Paragraph 5.3</p> <p>Chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 6, Paragraph 6.1</p> <p>Chapter 6, Paragraph 6.2.1 and 6.2.2</p> <p>Chapter 6, Paragraph 6.3</p>

<p>(ix) The outcome of the site selection matrix;</p> <p>(x) If no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such and;</p> <p>(xi) A concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>Chapter 3, Paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2</p> <p>Chapter 3, Paragraph 3.4</p>
<p>(i) A <u>Plan of Study</u> for undertaking the environmental impact assessment process to be undertaken including-</p> <p>(i) A description of the alternatives to be considered and assessed within the preferred site, including the option of not proceeding with the activity;</p> <p>(ii) A description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process;</p> <p>(iii) Aspects to be assessed by specialists;</p> <p>(iv) A description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects, including a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including aspects to be assessed by specialists;</p> <p>(v) A description of the proposed method of assessing duration and significance;</p> <p>(vi) An indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted;</p> <p>(vii) Particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process;</p> <p>(viii) A description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process;</p> <p>(ix) Identify suitable measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.</p>	<p>Chapter 7, Paragraph 7.2.2</p> <p>Chapter 7, Paragraph 7.2.2</p> <p>Chapter 7, Paragraph 7.2.2</p> <p>Chapter 7, Paragraph 7.2.5</p> <p>Chapter 7, Paragraph 7.2.5</p> <p>Chapter 1, Paragraph 1.5</p> <p>Chapter 7, Paragraph 7.2.6</p> <p>Chapter 7, Paragraph 7.2</p> <p>Chapter 7.2.8</p>

(j) An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to- (i) The correctness of the information provided in the report; (ii) The inclusion of the comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties; and (iii) Any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties.	Chapter 8, Paragraph 8.3
(k) An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment.	Chapter 8, Paragraph 8.3
(l) Where applicable, any specific information required by the competent authority.	No comment yet received
(m) Any other matter required in terms of section 24(4) (a) and (b) of the Act.	Not applicable

### 1.3 LEGAL REQUIREMENT

#### 1.3.1 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 107 OF 1998)

This application is done in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in Government Notice No. R.982, December 2014. Environmental Authorisation is requested for the following listed activities:

Listed activity as described in GN 983, 984 and 985	Description of project activity
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<b>Listing Notice 1</b>	
<p><b>GN 983, Dec 2014, Number 12</b> The development of-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) canals exceeding 100 square metres in size;</li> <li>(ii) channels exceeding 100 square metres in size;</li> <li>(iii) bridges exceeding 100 square metres in size;</li> <li>(iv) dams, where the dam, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres in size;</li> <li>(v) weirs, where the weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres in size;</li> <li>(vi) bulk storm water outlet structures exceeding 100 square metres in size;</li> <li>(vii) marinas exceeding 100 square metres in size;</li> <li>(viii) jetties exceeding 100 square metres in size;</li> </ul>	<p>Two approximately 2km new power lines will be constructed and the footprint of the pylons will be 100m<sup>2</sup>. Some of the pylon towers will be constructed within 32m from the Orange River.</p>

<p>(ix) slipways exceeding 100 square metres in size;  (x) buildings exceeding 100 square metres in size;  (xi) boardwalks exceeding 100 square metres in size; or  (xii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more;</p> <p>where such development occurs-</p> <p>a) within a watercourse;  b) in front of a development setback; or  c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; -</p> <p>excluding-</p> <p>(aa) the development of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour;  (bb) where such development activities are related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies;  (cc) activities listed in activity 14 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or activity 14 in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, in which case that activity applies;  (dd) where such development occurs within an urban area; or  (ee) where such development occurs within existing roads or road reserves.</p>	
<p><b>GN 983, Dec 2014, Number 19</b></p> <p>The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 5 cubic metres from-</p> <p>(i) a watercourse;  (ii) the seashore; or  (iii) the littoral active zone, an estuary or a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater</p> <p>But excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving-</p> <p>a) will occur behind a development setback;  b) is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan; or  c) falls within the ambit of activity 21 in this Notice, in which case that activity applies.</p>	<p>Foundations of 100m<sup>2</sup> (therefore more than 5m<sup>3</sup>) will be constructed for the towers and some will occur within 32m of a watercourse (the Orange River).</p>
<p><b>GN 983, Dec 2014, Number 24</b></p> <p>The development of-</p> <p>(i) a road for which an environmental authorisation was obtained for the route determination in terms of activity 5 in Government Notice 387 of 2006 or activity 18 in Government Notice 545 of 2010; or  (ii) a road with a reserve wider than 13,5 meters, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 metres;</p>	<p>The existing R382 road will be deviated at the south-east corner of the substation extension</p>

<p>but excluding-</p> <p>(a) roads which are identified and included in activity 27 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014; or</p> <p>(b) roads where the entire road falls within an urban area.</p>	
<p><b>GN 983, Dec 2014, Number 27</b></p> <p>The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for-</p> <p>(i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or</p> <p>(ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p>	<p>The existing 2,5 hectare footprint of the substation site will be enlarged by an additional 4 hectares of land. The site contains indigenous vegetation.</p>

### Listing Notice 2

<p><b>GN 984, Dec 2014, Number 9</b></p> <p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity with a capacity of 275 kilovolts or more, outside an urban area or industrial complex.</p>	<p>Two approximately 2km 400kV powerlines will be constructed. The expansion of the existing Oranjemond MTS Substation also forms part of the project components. The study area falls outside urban areas and industrial complexes.</p>
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### Listing Notice 3

<p><b>GN 985, Dec 2014, Number 4</b></p> <p>The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres.</p> <p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <p>i. In an estuary;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding disturbed areas;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve, excluding disturbed areas; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1</p>	<p>A new access road wider than 4m will be built to the existing Oranjemond Substation site.</p> <p>The R382 road will be deviated at the south-east corner of the substation extension.</p> <p>The study area on the northern side of the Orange River is classified as an Ecological Support Area (ESA).</p> <p>The section of the study area on south of the Orange River is classified as a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) Type 2.</p> <p>The study area is located approximately 10km upstream from the Orange River Mouth Wetlands Important Bird Area (IBA) (SA 030) This IBA was declared a Ramsar site in 1991, as was the Namibian side of the mouth in 1995. Together they form the Orange River Mouth Transboundary</p>
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<p>kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Seawards of the development setback line or within urban protected areas.</p>	<p>Ramsar Site.</p>
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<p><b>GN 985, Dec 2014, Number 12</b></p> <p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance plan.</p> <p>(d) In Northern Cape:</p> <p>i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA 'or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;</p> <p>ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans;</p> <p>iii. Within the littoral active zone or 100 metres inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas; or</p> <p>iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.</p>	<p>The existing 2,5 hectare footprint of the substation site will be enlarged by an additional 4 hectares of land. The site contains indigenous vegetation.</p> <p>The study area on the northern side of the Orange River is classified as an Ecological Support Area (ESA).</p> <p>The section of the study area on south of the Orange River is classified as a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) Type 2.</p>
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<p><b>GN 985, Dec 2014, Number 14</b></p> <p>The development of-</p> <p>(i) canals exceeding 10 square metres in size ;</p> <p>(ii) channels exceeding 10 square metres in size;</p> <p>(iii) bridges exceeding 10 square metres in size;</p> <p>(iv) dams, where the dam, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres in size;</p> <p>(v) weirs, where the weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres in size;</p> <p>(vi) bulk storm water outlet structures exceeding 10 square metres in size;</p> <p>(vii) marinas exceeding 10 square metres in size;</p> <p>(viii) jetties exceeding 10 square metres in size;</p> <p>(ix) slipways exceeding 10 square metres in size;</p> <p>(x) buildings exceeding 10 square metres in size;</p> <p>(xi) boardwalks exceeding 10 square metres in size; or</p> <p>(xii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more;</p>	<p>Two approximately 2km new power lines will be constructed and the footprint of the pylons will be 100m<sup>2</sup> (will therefore exceed 10m<sup>2</sup>).</p> <p>Some towers will be constructed within 32m from a watercourse (the Orange River).</p> <p>The study area is located approximately 10km upstream from the Orange River Mouth Wetlands Important Bird Area (IBA) (SA 030) This IBA was declared a Ramsar site in 1991, as was the Namibian side of the mouth in 1995. Together they form the Orange River Mouth Transboundary Ramsar Site.</p>
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where such development occurs

(a) within a watercourse;

(b) in front of a development setback or

(c) if no development setback has been adopted, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse;

excluding the development of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour.

(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape:

i. In an estuary;

ii. Outside urban areas, in:

(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;

(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;

(cc) World Heritage Sites;

(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;

(ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;

(ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;

(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves;

(hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;

(ii) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or

iii. In urban areas:

(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;

(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, zoned for a conservation purpose; or

(cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line.

In terms of the NEMA legislation, application for environmental authorisation is lodged with the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). DEA has to evaluate this Scoping Study and based on the findings and proceedings documented in the Scoping Report supply the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) with a decision to proceed with the EIA or to amend the Scoping Report.



The following departments and government institutions are key commenting authorities:

- Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Northern Cape Provinces: (Section Environmental Quality Management).
- Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), Northern Cape Region.
- The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). They will advise whether authorisation is also required from the Northern Cape Provincial Heritage Authority.

The NEMA can be regarded as the most important piece of general environmental legislation. It provides a framework for environmental law reform and covers three areas, namely:

- Land, planning and development;
- Natural and cultural resources, use and conservation; and
- Pollution control and waste management.

The law is based on the concept of sustainable development. The objective of the NEMA is to provide for co-operative environmental governance through a series of principles relating to:

- The procedures for state decision-making on the environment; and
- The institutions of state which make those decisions.

The NEMA principles serve as:

- A general framework for environmental planning;
- Guidelines according to which the state must exercise its environmental functions; and
- A guide to the interpretation of NEMA itself and of any other law relating to the environment.

NEMA principles are the following:

- Environmental management must put people and their needs first;
- Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable;
- There should be equal access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs;
- Government should promote public participation when making decisions about the environment;
- Communities must be given environmental education;
- Workers have the right to refuse to do work that is harmful to their health or to the environment;
- Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner and there must be access to information;
- The role of youth and women in environmental management must be recognised;
- The person or company who pollutes the environment must pay to clean it up;
- The environment is held in trust by the state for the benefit of all South Africans; and
- The utmost caution should be used when permission for new developments is granted.

### 1.3.2 THE NATIONAL WATER ACT (ACT NO 36 OF 1998)

The National Water Act guides the management of water in South Africa as a common resource. The Act aims to regulate the use of water and activities which may impact on water resources through the categorisation of 'listed water uses' encompassing water extraction, flow attenuation within catchments as well as the potential contamination of water resources. The Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS) is the administering body in this regard.

The applicant is required to obtain a Water Use License or General Authorisation for the activity from the regional office of DWS. The relevant listed activities are :

Section 21 (c) Impeding or diverting the flow in a watercourse

Section 21 (i) Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse

### 1.3.3 THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

The proposed project falls within the scope of Section 38 of the **National Heritage Resources Act, (Act 25 of 1999)** and the applicable activities are:

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- (b) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-
  - exceeding 5 000m<sup>2</sup> in extent
  - involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- (c) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m<sup>2</sup> in extent

### 1.3.4 ADDITIONAL ACTS, FRAMEWORKS AND GUIDELINES

#### **National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)**

The purpose of the Biodiversity Act is to provide for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the NEMA and the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection. As part of its implementation strategy, the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment was developed. Should protected species and ecosystems be impacted on by the proposed substation or power line, this Act may be applicable and the necessary measures should be taken for implementation.

#### **National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No 57 of 2003)**

The Act came into operation on 01 November 2004. The aim of the Act is to provide for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity, natural landscapes and seascapes. In 2004, the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act 31 of 2004 was promulgated to amend Act 57 of 2003 with regard to the application of that Act to national parks and marine protected areas. The NEM:

Protected Areas Amendment Act was published for public information on 11 February 2005 and came into operation on 01 November 2005. The NEM: Protected Areas Act, as amended by the NEM: Protected Areas Act 31 of 2004 repeals sections 16, 17 & 18 of the ECA as well as the National Parks Act with the exception of section 2(1) and Schedule 1.

#### **National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (No 39 of 2004)**

Section 32 Control of dust; Section 34 Control of Noise; Section 35 Control of offensive odours.

#### **The Constitution Act (No 108 of 1996)**

Chapter 2 Bill of Rights; Section 24 Environmental rights; Section 25 Rights in property; Section 32 Administrative justice; Section 33 Access to information.

#### **Expropriation Act (No. 63 of 1975)**

Eskom has a policy of “willing buyer, willing seller”, and therefore endeavours to purchase land where ever possible or necessary. However, the State and State-owned-enterprises can acquire the rights to use or possess the requisite land through the Expropriation Act (No 63 of 1975). The Expropriation Act requires the determination of compensation based on the principle of market value (i.e. what would the value be in the event of both a willing buyer and a willing seller trading the land). There is a suite of additional legislation, which, in conjunction with the Expropriation Act, could be used to determine the compensation value.

#### **Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No 85 of 1993)**

This Act makes provisions that address the health and safety of persons working at the proposed substation and power line. The Act addresses amongst others the:

- Safety requirements for the operation of plant machinery;
- Protection of persons other than persons at work against hazards to health and safety, arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work;
- Establishment of an advisory council for occupational health and safety; and
- Provision for matters connected therewith.

The law states that any person undertaking upgrades or developments for use at work or on any premises shall ensure as far as is reasonably practicable that nothing about the manner in which it is erected or installed make it unsafe or creates a risk to health when properly used.

#### **The Tourism Act, 1993 (Act No. 72 of 1993)**

Policy and legislation governing tourism in South Africa emphasises the concepts of responsible tourism and sustainable tourism development. Tourism is legislated in terms of the Tourism Act (Act No. 72 of 1993), which was amended as the Tourism Amendment Act (Act No. 105 of 1996 and the Tourism Second Amendment Act no. 70 of 2000. The 1996 White Paper on Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa introduces the concept of “responsible tourism”; i.e. tourism with a responsibility towards the environment, through sustainable use of resources,

involvement of local communities, and commitment to safety and security of all concerned. Taking this further, the drive towards “sustainable tourism” development emphasises the optimisation of benefits relating to tourism,

### **The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No 43 of 1983)**

Section 6: Implementation of control measures for alien and invasive plant species.

### **Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No 45 of 1964) and regulations**

Sections 27 – 35: Dust control.

Section 36 – 40: Air pollution by fumes emitted by vehicles.

### **Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1993) and regulations**

Section 8: General duties of employers to their employees.

Section 9: General duties of employers and self-employed persons to persons other than their employees.

### **National Forests Act (No 84 of 1998) and regulations**

Section 7: No person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any indigenous, living tree in a natural forest, except in terms of a licence issued under section 7(4) or section 23; or an exemption from the provisions of this subsection published by the Minister in the Gazette.

Sections 12-16: These sections deal with protected trees, with the Minister having the power to declare a particular tree, a particular group of trees, a particular woodland; or trees belonging to a particular species, to be a protected tree, group of trees, woodland or species. In terms of section 15, no person may cut, disturb, damage, destroy or remove any protected tree; or collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, except under a licence granted by the Minister.

### **Fencing Act (No 31 of 1963)**

Section 17: Any person erecting a boundary fence may clean any bush along the line of the fence up to 1.5m on each side thereof and remove any tree standing in the immediate line of the fence. However, this provision must be read in conjunction with the environmental legal provisions relevant to protection of flora.

### **Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (No 36 of 1947) and regulations**

Sections 3 to 10: Control of the use of registered pesticides, herbicides (weed killers) and fertilisers. Special precautions must be taken to prevent workers from being exposed to chemical substances in this regard.

## **Department of Environmental Affairs Integrated Environmental Management Series**

DEA's Information Series were drafted as sources of information about concepts and approaches to Integrated Environmental Management (IEM). IEM is a key instrument of NEMA and provides the overarching framework for the integration of environmental assessment and management principles into environmental decision-making. The aim of the information series is to provide general guidance on techniques, tools and processes for environmental assessment and management.

## **Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974**

This legislation was developed to protect both animal and plant species within the various provinces of the country which warrant protection. These may be species which are under threat or which are already considered to be endangered. The provincial environmental authorities are responsible for implementing the provisions of this legislation, which includes the issuing of permits etc. In the Northern Cape, the Department of Environment and Nature Conservation fulfils this mandate. The protection of these species is enforced through permitting requirements associated with provincial lists of protected species. Permits are administered by the provincial departments responsible for environmental affairs.

## **Namaqua District Biodiversity Sector Plan, 2008**

Biodiversity sector plans are intended to help guide land-use planning, environmental assessments and authorisations; and, natural resource management in order to promote development which occurs in a sustainable manner. The Namaqua District Biodiversity Sector Plan was developed to further the awareness of the unique biodiversity in the area, the value this bio diversity represents to people as well as the management mechanisms that can ensure its protection and sustainable utilisation. The biodiversity profile information from this plan has been incorporated into the environmental planning section of the Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF's) for each of the six local municipalities in the district.

The Namaqua District Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) has been mapped to include the Richtersveld Municipal area including the study site:

- The study side of the Orange River is classified as an Ecological Support Area (ESA) which is due to it being classified as a terrestrial migration corridor.
- The section of the study area on the South African side is classified as a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) Type 2. Level 2 CBA's are designated to near-natural landscapes including:
  - Ecosystems and species largely intact and undisturbed,
  - Areas with intermediate irreplaceability or some flexibility in terms of area required to meet biodiversity targets. T
  - There are options for loss of some components of biodiversity in these landscapes without compromising our ability to achieve targets,
  - These are landscapes that are approaching but have not passed their limits of acceptable change.

The ecological impact assessment acknowledges these impacts and confirms that the impact can be mitigated since the affected activities (i.e. overhead transmission line and water pipeline) can be micro-sited to minimise impact. Similarly these activities will be associated with already transformed area (not reflected at CBA/ESA scale) associated with existing 66kV Eskom transmission lines and access routes to the property. The implementation of the Alien Invasive Management Plan and the Plant Rescue & Protection Management Plan will be vital in ensuring that impacts within the areas designated as CBA and ESA are mitigated to within acceptable environmental limits.

### **National Department of Environmental Affairs: Guidelines**

The National Department of Environmental Affairs has a set of guidelines that have to be adhered to during the EIA Process. The following guidelines are applicable:

- Companion Guideline for the Implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Guideline 5), as published in Government Notice 805 of 10 October 2012.
- Public Participation Guideline for the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Guideline 7), as published in Government Notice 807 of 10 October 2012.

### **Eskom Environmental Procedures**

Eskom Environmental Procedures in terms of:

- Acquiring of servitudes
- Bush Clearing
- Access to properties

#### **1.3.5 ESKOM PLANNING PROCESSES**

The following section, although not legislative, provide supplementary information on some of Eskom's planning processes.

### **White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa – 1998**

Development within the energy sector in South Africa is guided by the White Paper on the Energy Policy, published by the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) in 1998. This White Paper sets out five objectives for the further development of the energy sector. The five objectives are as follows:

- Increased access to affordable energy services;
- Improved energy governance;
- Stimulating economic development;
- Managing energy-related environmental and health impacts; and
- Securing supply through diversity.

Furthermore, the Energy Policy identified the need to undertake an Integrated Energy Planning (IEP) process in order to achieve a balance between energy demand and resource availability, whilst taking into account health, safety and environmental aspects. In addition, the policy identified the need for the adoption of a National Integrated Resource Planning (NIRP) approach to provide a long-term cost-effective resource plan for meeting electricity demand, which is consistent with reliable electricity supply and environmental, social and economic policies.

### **Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity (IRP) – 2010**

The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is a long-term electricity capacity plan, which defines the need for new generation and transmission capacity for the country. The IRP outlines the concepts and development behind the IRP for the electricity industry in South Africa as well as the strategic objectives of the IRP including the policy and technical parameters that drive the planning process.

The **National Energy Act of 2008 (Act 34 of 2008)** obligates the Minister of Energy to develop and publish an IRP for energy. As electricity forms a sub-component of the energy sector the electricity IRP needs to be integrated into the outlook for energy. The system Operations and Planning Division in Eskom has been mandated by the Department of Energy (DoE), under the New Generation Capacity regulations, to produce the IRP for electricity in consultation with the DoE and the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA). The objective of the IRP is to develop a sustainable electricity investment strategy for generation capacity and transmission infrastructure for South Africa over the next 25 years. The investment strategy includes implications arising from demand-side management (DSM) and pricing, and including capacity provided by generators (Eskom and independent power producers).

The IRP is intended to:

- Improve the long term reliability of electricity supply through meeting adequacy criteria over and above keeping pace with economic growth and development;
- Ascertain South Africa's capacity investment needs for the medium term business planning environment;
- Consider environmental and other externality impacts and the effect on renewable energy technologies;
- Provide the framework for Ministerial determination of new generation capacity (inclusive of the required feasibility studies) as envisaged in the New Generation Capacity regulations.

## **1.4 PROJECT TEAM**

### **1.4.1 DETAILS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER**

Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants is the Environmental Consultants appointed for

this project. Landscape Dynamics cc is an environmental consultancy firm, established in May 1997. The main line of business since that time up to the present date is the compilation of environmental impact assessments. Landscape Dynamics has a broad client base from both the private and government sectors which has developed over the past 19 years of professional services supplied. The operating base for Landscape Dynamics is the entire South Africa; with local representation in Gauteng, the Western Cape, Limpopo as well as Mpumalanga.

The Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAP's) for this project are Ms Annelize Grobler and Ms Susanna Nel.

The Landscape Dynamics' Company Profile as well as relevant condensed Curriculum Vitae's are attached in Appendix E.

#### 1.4.2 PROFESSIONAL TEAM

The impact that this project might have on the environment could only effectively be assessed if all the environmental project components had satisfactorily been identified and considered. A multi-disciplinary approach is therefore required for this Environmental Impact Assessment.

The EIA Project Team members are the following:

<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Contact Person(s)</b>	<b>Responsibility and/or Project Component</b>
Landscape Dynamics CC	Ms Annelize Grobler Ms Susanna Nel	EIA Project Management Environmental Assessment Practitioners Public Participation Programme
Africa Concepts	Mr Chris Groenewald	Geology, groundwater & agricultural aspects
Blue Science (Pty) Ltd	Dr Toni Belcher & Mr Dana Grobler	Aquatic Impact Study
Enviroguard Ecological Services CC	Dr Leslie Brown	Ecological Study (Terrestrial Fauna & Flora)
Chris van Rooyen Consulting	Mr Chris van Rooyen	Avi-Fauna Impact Study
Archaetnos Cultural & Heritage Resource Consultants	Dr Anton van Vollenhoven	Heritage Impact Assessment
Evolutionary Studies Institute, University of the Witwatersrand	Prof Marion Bamford	Palaeontology desktop study
AMP Property Management & Land Acquisition	Ms Anna-Marie Botha Ms Maritha Duvenage	Integrated Report : Social Impact, Socio-economic, Land Use & Tourism
Newtown Landscape Architects	Mr Graham Young	Visual Impact Assessment
Moketla Mamabolo Attorneys	Mr Travis Baikie	Legal Review
Afrimage Photography	Mr Albert Froneman	Mapping and GIS support



The EIA Project Team is supported by the following team members from within Eskom SOC Limited:

<b>Division within Eskom Group Capital Division</b>	<b>Contact Person(s)</b>	<b>Responsibility and/or Project Component</b>
Environment	Ms Rudzani Ranwedzi	Applicant Representative & Environmental Manager
Project Development Engineer	Mr Fick Booysen	Overall Project Management
Land Development: Acquisition	Mr Wimpie Henning	Compensation and Servitude Acquisition
Land Development: Project Planning	Ms Jamila Kombe	Project Planning
Line Engineering Services	Mr Shakir Dudhia	Line Design
Substation Engineering Services	Mr Mark Pepper	Substation Design

## 1.5 WORKING PROGRAMME

The following programme is pursued in this Environmental Impact Assessment process :

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Project Management</b>	
Date of Appointment	May 2016
Kick-off meeting with Eskom	May 2016
Date of Site Visit with Overview Site investigation with Eskom and Specialists	19 & 20 July 2016
<b>Advertising (Notification Phase)</b>	
Compilation of General Stakeholder (I&AP) and Landowner List	June 2016
Placement of Onsite Advertisements	July 2016
Placement of newspaper ad	July 2016
Notification letter distributed to IAP's and Landowner List	July 2016
<b>Scoping Phase: Specialist Studies</b>	
Desktop Studies	July 2016
Receive Final Specialist Reports:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freshwater Impact Assessment</li> <li>• Geotechnical Overview Investigation</li> <li>• Ecology, Fauna &amp; Flora Assessment</li> <li>• Heritage Impact</li> <li>• Paleontological Desktop Study</li> <li>• Social &amp; Socio-Economic Impact, Landuse &amp; Eco-Tourism</li> <li>• Visual Impact Assessment</li> <li>• Legal review</li> </ul>	31 August 2016
Focus Group Meetings with key stakeholders	July
Draft Scoping Report to Eskom for perusal	September 2016

Draft Scoping Report to IAP's and DEA (with the Application) for comment (30day commenting period)	30 September to 30 October 2016
Legal Review	30 September to 30 October 2016
Final Scoping Report for approval to DEA	First week in November 2016
Approval of Scoping Report by DEA	December 2016

<b>Public Meeting /Open Day</b>	
Invitations sent	25 October 2016
Actual Meeting	15 November 2016
Minutes sent out	25 November 2016

<b>EIA Phase</b>	
Draft EIR to Eskom for perusal	January 2017
Draft EIR to IAP's for comment (30 days for comment) and DEA for record	February-March 2017
Communicate Final EIR with IAP's for comment and DEA for record (21 days for comment)- if applicable	March 2017
Final EIR to DEA for consideration of authorisation	End March
Date of acceptance of report by DEA	April
Date Environmental Authorisation issued and received	June-July
Notification to all I&AP's of EA with right to appeal	June-July

## CHAPTER 2: PROJECT INFORMATION

### 2.1 NEED AND DESIRABILITY

*A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location must be supplied.*

Eskom and NamPower have been tasked to provide a transmission solution to the proposed Kudu Gas Power Station in Southern Namibia. The power station will be producing 885 MW power that will be evacuated via the NamPower and Eskom Transmission works. The Kudu Power Station is located in Namibia approximately 40km north of the Oranjemund Substation. NamPower is responsible for the environmental authorisation on the Namibian side. Eskom must obtain environmental authorisation for the part of the project situated on the South African side from the Oranjemund Substation (situated north-east of Alexander Bay, adjacent to the Orange River).

Eskom proposes to construct two powerlines across the Lower Orange River and to expand the existing Oranjemund Substation to provide a transmission solution to the proposed Kudu Gas Power Station in Southern Namibia.

There are no further expansions planned in the area after the Oranjemund-Gromis 2nd 220kV (built at 400kV) line is commissioned. This line is a pre-requisite for the Kudu integration.

Furthermore, Eskom SOC Limited as the South African utility that generates, transmits and distributes electricity must ensure compliance in terms of national requirement and relevant policies. Development within the energy sector in South Africa is guided by the White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa, published by the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) in 1998. This White Paper sets out five objectives for the further development of the energy sector. The five objectives are as follows:

- Increased access to affordable energy services;
- Improved energy governance;
- Stimulating economic development;
- Managing energy-related environmental and health impacts; and
- Securing supply through diversity.

## 2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.2.1 LOCALITY & REGIONAL CONTEXT

Kudu Power Station is located about 40km north of Oranjemond Main Transmission Station (MTS), in Namibia. This power station will provide power to both the NamPower and Eskom networks. The Oranjemond MTS is approximately 20km east of Alexander Bay, directly south of the Orange River in the Northern Cape Province.

The study area consists of a 3km corridor surrounding the existing transmission line and substation. It is situated on a portion of the farm Farm 10 of Groot Derm - Namaqualand RD in the Northern Cape, South Africa.

The 21 SG digit code is :

C	0	5	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
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Eskom is responsible for the river crossing where the international border has moved as a result of the river dynamics and the study area extends to the riparian zone on the Namibian side of the river. The distance of the proposed powerline from the substation to the South African side of the Orange River is about 800m while the total length of the powerline to the border of the riparian vegetation on the Namibian site is approximately 1 700m.

### 2.2.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The Eskom Kudu-Oranjemond Project involves the following main components:

- The existing Oranjemond MTS Substation would be upgraded and expanded to accommodate the new power lines as follows:
  - constructing a 400kV yard and equipment including busbar;
  - Installing a 1x 315MVA 400/220kV transformer
  - Create at least 4x 400kV line bays to allow for potential development.
- 2x 400kV power lines would be constructed from the Namibian side of the Orange River across the river to connect to the Oranjemond MTS Substation
- A new access road to the existing Oranjemond Substation site
- The R382 road deviation at the south-east corner of the substation extension
- A two-track service road between the two new powerlines within the servitude.

## **Oranjemond MTS Substation**

- The footprint of the existing substation site is 2,5ha. An additional 4 hectares is required. The final footprint will be 6,5ha.
- The extension is planned to take place towards the east. This will involve the demolishing of the current building on that section of the land, as well as the removal of the sand ridge towards the east.
- A balanced cut to fill platform is planned to be created for the development at the substation. This is expected to be limited to approximately 2.5 ha that is required for the substation and the further 4.0 ha for the future bay extensions on the eastern side of the substation site.
- There is already an existing microwave tower – no additional telecommunication tower is required for the purpose of this project.
- Lights do exist at the site, but they are used when operating and are not permanently on. Towers of approximately 24 m would be erected for lighting and security purposes for the new extension. These lights will be fitted building; access control; a workshop; a clad store; a consumable store; and the existing building will be fitted with a new roof and the asbestos will be disposed of.
- The main access to the substation site will change.
- Consideration will be given to the current sand-screen effect provided by the line of trees east of the provincial road. The tree lane will have to be increased to prevent unnecessary sand on the increased area of the substation site.
- The entire site will be fenced in with a security fence and only controlled access would be allowed.

## **2 x 400kV Powerlines**

Eskom is responsible for the river crossing of the river– the international border has moved as a result of the river dynamics and the study area extends to the riparian zone on the Namibian side of the river. From initial profiles indications are that the maximum span could possibly be 950m. There will however be no tower inside the river, but the regulated area of the Orange River would probably be affected. The total length of the powerlines will be approximately 2km.

Two different tower structures are being considered for this project :

- Self-Supporting “518 H” - Top width 23,4m; total base width 8,95 meters
- Angle Strain Tower Type ‘518 C’ – Top width 22,32m; total base width 9,629m

Three different foundations types are considered :

- Column & Pad Foundation                                      560cm X 560cm
- Rock Anchor Column Pad Foundation                                      250cm X 250cm
- Sugar Cane Tower Pad Foundation                                      300cm x 300cm

The foundation footprint for each pylon will involve 100m<sup>2</sup>.

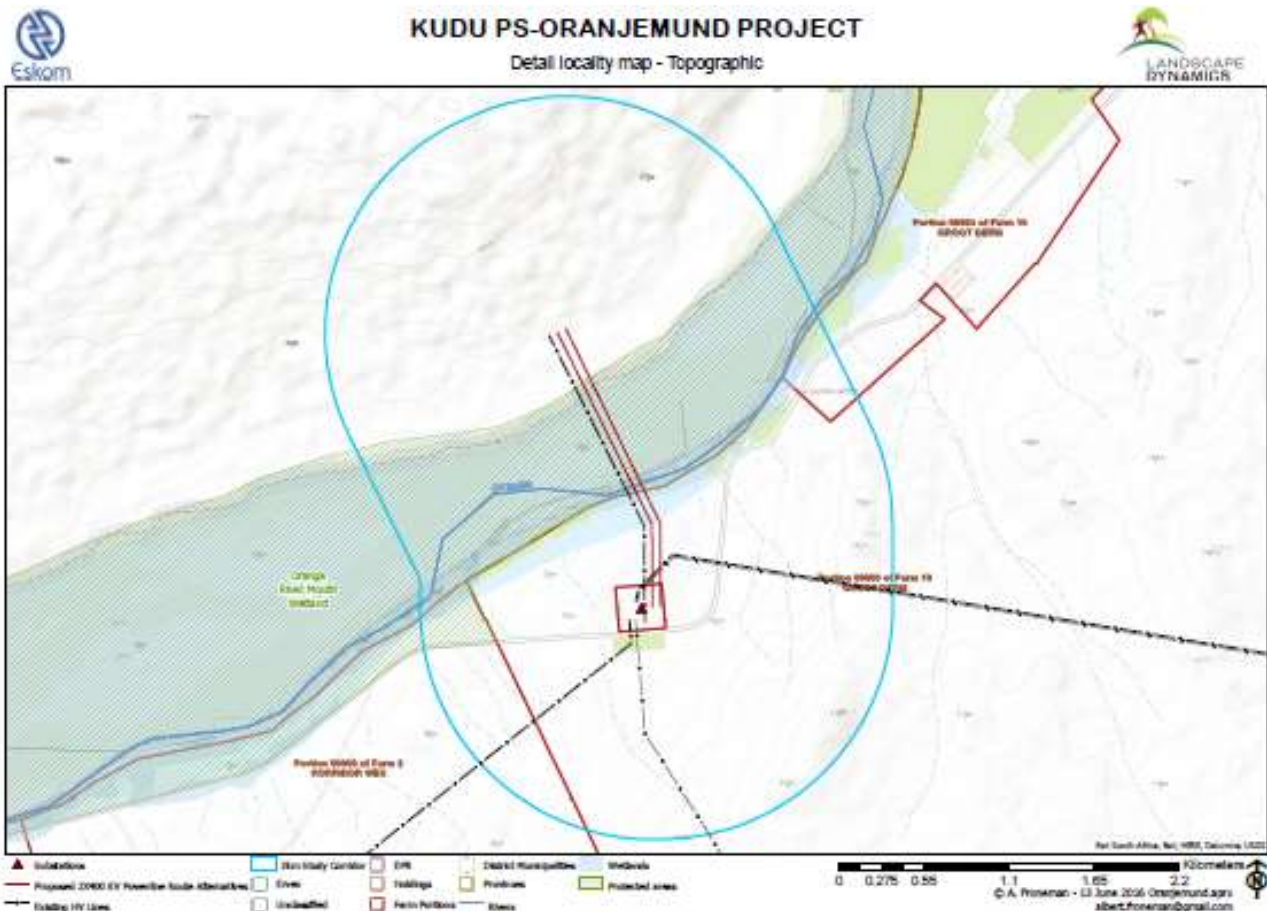
The final pylon structure will however only be determined during the design phase. The choice of pylon structure will mostly be guided by the site-specific characteristics in terms of geology and topography.

The existing 66kV powerline across the river has been constructed on transmission type pylons because of the significant length required across the river.

The two new powerlines will cross the existing 66kV line that runs in a north-easterly direction toward the villages upstream of the project area. This line is placed on wooden poles.

### **Access Roads**

- The main access to the substation site will change.
- R382 could be deviated at the south east corner of the substation site. It is estimated to involve approximately 4 weeks during the construction phase, but it may not be required at all if the bypass could be accommodated from another turn-off from the main road. A temporary road will need to be graded next to the current road during the deviation upgrade.
- One single track jeep track road is required in between the two new powerlines to serve both lines, keeping in mind that trucks cannot make a 90° turn in sandy conditions



### 2.2.3 SERVITUDE DETAILS

The servitude width of a 400kV line is 55m for each line – where parallel to each other it will be separated by 35m – with 27,5m on the outside. The total width of the powerline servitude required for this project for the two lines together is therefore 90m. This enables reasonable adjustments within the corridor during the corridor walk-down and servitude negotiations with the relevant landowner without having to enter into an additional environmental authorisation process.

After the agreement had been finalised; the servitude will be registered against the property at the deeds office. The property remains that of the landowner, but Eskom will have the right to build and maintain a power line according to the servitude conditions referred to above.

### 2.2.4 METHOD STATEMENT

The construction of a transmission line generally involves the following actions:

#### **Surveying (Pegging of tower positions)**

- Resources: Surveyor, assistants, survey instruments, 4x4 vehicle, hammers, steel tapes and steel pins.
- The tower positions are pegged using a single steel pin knocked into the ground. The position is reached by utilising GPS co-ordinates taken from the tower staking table. Cross sections of the site will be taken to facilitate the calculation of the tower leg extensions.
- Whilst driving in the field, special care is taken not to drive through visible wet areas and drive through streams. Existing tracks are preferred and will be utilised as far as possible.
- In the event that access is not available or impossible, walking will be an option.
- The surveyor will note all available access routes and problem areas. Access routes will be investigated and agreed upon in writing by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO), where after they will be marked.

#### **Geotechnical Soil Investigations**

- Resources: Geotechnical engineer, assistant, operator, ladder, geological pick, 4x4 vehicle and excavator.
- Access routes are followed as agreed upon and marked to reach the tower positions. No multiple tracks will be allowed.
- The excavator will dig a trail pit to the approximate depth of 3m deep x 2m square.
- The topsoil will be removed and placed apart from the rest.
- Geotechnical engineer will climb down the hole by means of the ladder and classify the soil type and propose the tower foundation type to be installed.
- The hole will be backfilled with the excavated soil and then covered with the topsoil.

- In the event of probable oil spillage from the excavator (all vehicles and machinery will be equipped with drip-trays), spillage will be removed using a spill kit as required by environmental specification and disposed of at a registered dumping site.

### **Setting out of towers**

- Resources: Surveyor, assistants, survey equipment, steel measuring tapes, hammers and 4x4 vehicle.
- Once the foundations have been designed and the drawings approved, the surveyor will peg the foundation as per the approved drawings, driving to the tower position via the approved access routes.
- Notes and photographs are to be taken of the position for record purposes both before and after construction.

### **Foundation Excavations**

A site plan or a tower foundation excavation layout plan shall be drawn up as a basis for discussion between the Contractor and the Employer (Site Representative and Environmental Control Officer) resulting in a formal signed document of how the foundation will be excavated at a given site. There are three basic part of this layout plan:

#### *Tower site information*

The tower site information includes all the limitations and restrictions as per the Environmental Authorisation for access, operation and demobilisation of the equipment required to install the spread foundation (conventional foundation) such as:

- Restrictions on points of access to the tower position
- Equipment limitations on site
- Underground and overhead services
- Existing structures
- Clearing restrictions
- Presence of surface water
- Environmental restrictions

#### *Foundation Construction Survey*

The construction survey establishes the foundation centre hub, reference points, elevations and required depth of the excavations. Before the excavation of the foundation can start, the outline of the tower foundation is set out as per the approved foundation drawing and the depth of the excavation calculated. The centre of the leg excavation is established and the depth calculated in relation to the foundation hub. The foundation hub is used to control the depth of the excavation. (The four corners of the foundation excavation should match the dimensions of the concrete foundation slab if the concrete is cast against in-situ material).



### *Foundation Site Information*

Foundation site information in compliance of the Environmental Authorisation includes the following:

- Access to the tower position;
- Foundation assembly site;
- Spoil pile management;
- Erosion control measurements.

Access to the foundation sites and the sequence of excavating each foundation must be planned to avoid the undercutting of other foundations. Access limitations may require that only one leg foundation may be done at a time; excavated, assembled, set and backfilled. Large spread foundations are often required, which require a spoil pile management plan. The excavated material is normally used for backfilling. The topsoil and fines need to be separated so that they can be replaced as topsoil and used adjacent to the foundation. All surplus material will be removed from site. Erosion control measures to be done in consultation with the ECO.

### **Excavation**

The equipment and methods that are used for the excavation of the foundation depends on the type of soil that is encountered at the excavation site.

Often a high water table will require dewatering of the excavation (this could be possible in the regulated area of the Orange River). Depending on the specific site conditions, open pumping, cut-off drains (trenches), or drainage pits may be necessary to remove the water. Should the water continue to run into or seep from the walls or the bottom of the excavation a sump hole may be dug at one of the corners of the foundation bottom and a small pump used in these pumping holes to keep the foundation dry during the construction of the foundation. Whenever personnel are in the excavations, the safety hazards shall be assessed. There must be good means of ingress and egress from the excavation. Excavated material shall be stock piled away from the edges of the excavation and round rocks and boulders will be preferably placed in a location and manner that will prevent them from rolling back into the excavation. The stability of the side walls shall be inspected to establish the soundness thereof in mitigating against the collapsing of the sides.

### **Foundation Preparation**

After the excavation the stability of the foundation bottom shall be checked to ensure that the bearing capacity is adequate. In the case of foundations in soil type "3" and "4", a blinding layer of not less than 50mm shall be cast as to have a firm and clean surface to work on. The excavation shall be kept free of water and mud.

### **Foundation Installation**

All the reinforcing shall be placed using the specified bar sizes and spacing top and bottom before

stubs are placed in the centre of the foundation and rake of the stub set at the required angles.

### **Foundation Setting**

Once the reinforcing and the stubs have been placed the final setting are done. Measurement and levels are set to within the allowable tolerances and checked. Cover blocks are placed and checked that the specified cover is obtained from the bottom and sides of the excavation before first layer of concrete is cast. Successive layers are checked and cast after the cover to the shuttering is checked and released for concrete casting.

### **Concrete Placing**

During the casting of concrete into the foundation slabs, plinths and columns care shall be taken to prevent any spillage of concrete from the concrete mixer trucks. Any spillage shall be cleaned and wasted concrete placed in special containers for this purpose and then disposed of at registered dumping sites. No washing or rinsing of the mixer drums will be undertaken on site. Rinsing will be disposed of in special constructed areas to contain the cement water in consultation with, and approval of the ECO.

### **Backfilling**

Backfilling will be done in layers of 300mm utilising suitable excavated material. Should the excavated material not be suitable, imported material shall be used from approved borrow pits. The final layers shall be done with the topsoil separated from the rest of the excavated material.

### **Site Restoration**

After the backfilling has been completed the excess soil shall be removed from site and dumped at an approved site as agreed with the ECO. The area around the excavation site shall be cleared of all debris and rubbish. The oversight of possible oil, cement and concrete spillage shall be cleared in the specified manner and properly disposed of. All site vehicles and equipment shall be equipped with the necessary oil drip trays.

### **Tower Assembly and Erection**

Access to the Tower sites and the sequence of assembly and erection of each tower will be planned to avoid unsafe working conditions. All site vehicles and equipment shall be equipped with oil drip trays.

### **Stringing of Phase and Earth Conductors**

#### *Puller and Tensioner Site Information*

Tower site information in compliance with the Environmental Authorisation will include the following:

- Access to the proposed Puller, tensioner and drum station positions as per the agreement and approval of the ECO.

- Access to tower positions to offload and dress towers with Insulators and Hardware.
- Access to Tower positions along the servitude to install the pilot ropes/ cables as per agreement with, and approval of the ECO.

### *Installation of Pilot Cables*

Once the stringing section (approximately 2000m to 3000m depending on the terrain) has been established and agreed upon, the pilot cables/ ropes are run out along the servitude and installed onto the stringing pulley blocks. Should access along the servitude be inadequate for the pulling vehicle due to the presence of wetlands or deep valleys, a light rope or fish line can either be walked through or pulled through by other approved means and the pilot cable then pulled along the servitude. Both ends of the pilot cable are attached to the Puller and the Tensioner, ready for pulling the phase and earth wire conductors.

### *Stringing Operation*

The conductors (one phase at a time) are pulled through the tensioner from the drums and then attached to the Pilot cable. The puller then starts applying tension to the pilot cable to lift the cable off the ground, to a height of 1m to 3m to prevent any damage to the conductors by dragging them on the surface and the clearing of obstacles along the servitude.

### *Regulating and Sagging*

Once stringing has been completed, the conductors are pulled to the required tension as per the sag and tension charts using a dynamometer of sag boards attached to the towers in a predetermined span. The conductors are made of dead-ends applied and attached to the strain towers. Suspension towers and the conductors are placed in the suspension clamps and the pulley blocks lowered to the ground for collection and installation on the following stringing section.

### **Site Rehabilitation**

After the completion of the binding in of the conductors, all pulley blocks and ropes shall be removed from site using the access routes agreed upon. All rubbish will be collected and placed in the required bins for collection and disposal at registered dumping sites. Once the site has been cleared the ECO shall undertake an inspection to see that all the conditions as stated in the EA have been complied with and then sign off the release. Special care shall always be taken when crossing the Orange River and will take place strictly in compliance with the requirements of the Water Use License. All site vehicles and equipment shall be equipped with oil drip trays.

## 2.2.4 DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL TARGETS

Construction is expected to take approximately 30 months for the substation and 4-5 months for the powerline and will entail the following process post authorisation:

- **Corridor walk-down:** This will be undertaken by both the Eskom Engineers and the relevant specialists (Fauna & Flora Specialist; Bird Impact Specialist; as well as the Heritage Impact Specialist). The purpose of this walk-down is to ensure that all site specific sensitivities are avoided. During this process the exact design and co-ordinates of the proposed pylons will be established.
- **Construction Camps:** An area of approximately 200m x 200m would be required as a lay-down area with a construction site office. A possible site is proposed next to the tree barrier outside the substation site. The specific area will be confirmed during the design phase of the project, also to be visited during the corridor walk-down. These construction sites will be secured by temporary fencing and 24-hour guarding personnel.
- **Commencement of Construction:** It could be some time before construction can commence, since it is also dependent on the working programme of Nampower on the Namibian side of the river.
- **Accommodation for labourers :** Workforce will be accommodated in the nearest town or village. Only guarding personnel will be allowed to be accommodated on the construction site.
- **Vegetation clearance:** Because of vegetation type occurring along the proposed powerline route, minimal vegetation clearance would be required for the purpose of both the construction and the operational phases. This will be confirmed during the walk-down phase.

## CHAPTER 3: ALTERNATIVES

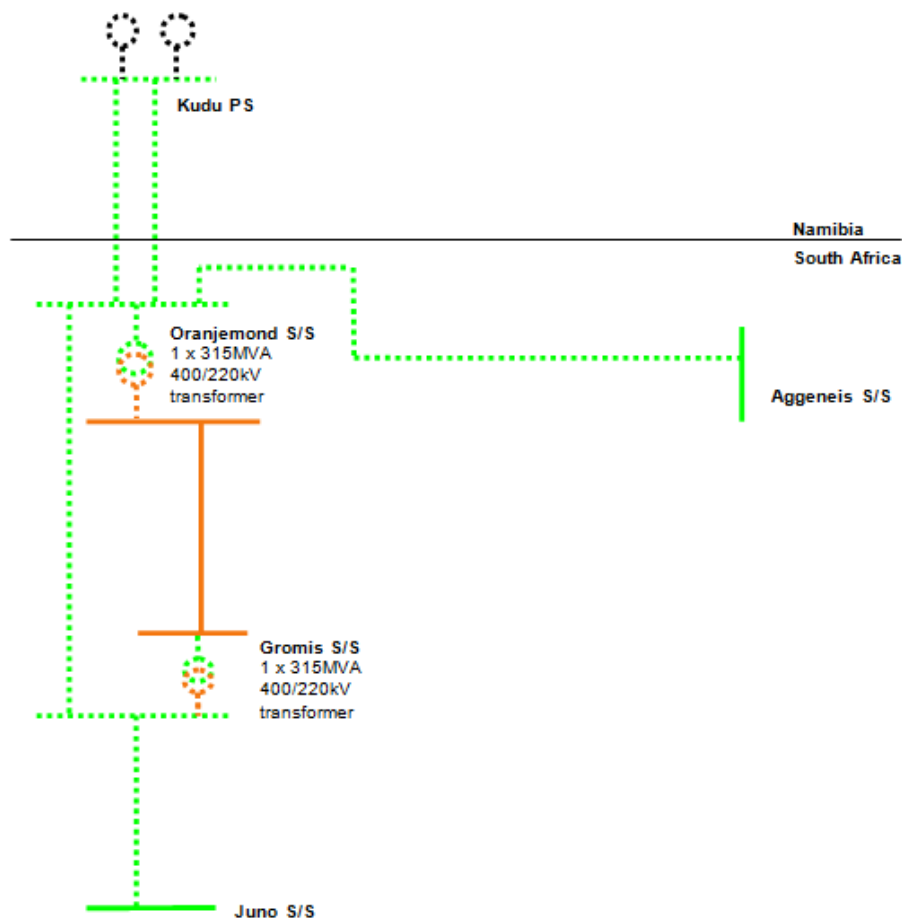
### 3.1 SUBSTATION SITE ALTERNATIVE

The Oranjemond MTS Substation is an existing facility. The expansion is however required to accommodate future expansion. The project components for the substation upgrade involve

- the construction of a 400kV yard and equipment including busbar and bus coupler bay;
- installing a 1x 315MVA 400/220kV transformer
- creating at least 4x 400kV line bays to allow for potential development

In order to achieve the above, it is required to increase the existing 2,5 hectare footprint of the substation with an additional 4 hectares is required. The final footprint will be 6,5ha. The extension is planned to take place towards the east. This will involve the demolishing of the current building on that section of the land, as well as the removal of the sand ridge towards the east. A balanced cut to fill platform is planned to be created for the development at the substation.

The following diagram illustrates the existing and future powerlines that enter and exit the substation respectively :



Consideration from a **technical point** of view was given to the expansion of the footprint in all directions, as follows:

Proposed direction, towards the east

The existing Oranjemond-Aggeneis 66kV powerline leaves the substation towards the north and then turn towards the east. The expansion of the substation to the east will not affect this existing line. No other line exits along the eastern side at the present which makes this a viable alternative towards the east. The recently approved Richtersveld Project requires the construction of a 132kV powerline and entry of the substation from the eastern side.

Consideration of expansion towards the north,

As described above, the existing Oranjemond-Aggeneis 66kV powerline leaves the substation towards the north. There is also an existing 66kV powerline that leaves the substation from the northern side and crosses the Orange River towers Namibia. Expansion of the substation to the north is therefore not possible.

Consideration of expansion towards the south

This is not possible because there is an existing gravel road, the R382 that runs south and parallel to the substation. Extension in this direction is not possible.

Consideration of expansion towards the west

Expansion to the west was not considered as the line entries are coming in from the north and this would avoid line crossing.

From an **ecological point of view** however it has however been requested to consider expanding the substation towards the west instead of the east. Expanding to the east will result in the destruction of a sandy / rocky ridge of approximately 1,4ha in extent and this will result in a loss of plant species. It would be preferred from an ecosystem point of view that the ridge area is not developed. However, as confirmed above, expansion to the west is not technically viable because of the line entries coming in from the Namibian side on the north.

Since indications are that it would not be viable from a technical point of view to expand the substation towards the west, then a Plan and Rescue Plan should be implemented prior to construction to relocate the protected plant species to other suitable areas.

### **3.2 ROUTE ALTERNATIVE**

The proposed route is planned to run parallel and adjacent to the existing 66kV powerline that crosses the Orange River. This decision is motivated as follows :

- This is the shortest route to get to the Kudu Power Station; therefore it is the cheapest option.
- Because of the proposed layout of the substation site, the extension has been planned to allow for the lines entering the site from the northern side of the substation.
- There is already an existing visual impact because of the existing 66kV line; which lessens visual intrusion to some extent.

With the implementation of mitigation measures and plant rescue plans in place, it would be acceptable from an ecological point of view. It would also be acceptable to have the new lines running on the downstream side of the existing powerline across the river.

This alternative will be considered during the brainstorm session with the Eskom engineer as proposed under paragraph 3.1 above.

### **3.3 NO GO ALTERNATIVE**

This is the “do nothing” alternative. Under these circumstances no power line will be constructed, a new substation will not be constructed and there would obviously be no changes to the environment.

With this alternative, it will not be possible for Eskom to fulfil the customer requirement of integrating the Nampower Power Station with the Eskom network in South Africa.

Furthermore, the substation is an existing facility. By not expanding as would be the case if the project does not go ahead then this structure would not be optimally utilised.

If this alternative is implemented then future development and demand in the macro area could not be met.

The “No Go” option cannot be considered a responsible and viable alternative.

**4.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA**

The macro study area falls within the Desert Biome of South Africa. The plant species richness and diversity of the desert is very high compared to other deserts in the world. The diversity of the study area is regarded as moderate compared to that of the Richtersveld.

The study area has a Mediterranean climate and falls within the winter rainfall area of South Africa. The climate of the area is classified as being a “desert” area with a total annual rainfall of between 20mm and 48mm. In addition to the rainfall the area is known for its morning fog. Fog can provide an important fraction of the annual water and nutrient accumulation needed for ecosystem functioning. Fog carries nutrients that are deposited into the soil. Fog frequency is estimated to be between 50 and 60 days a year.

The annual average daily temperatures range from 19°C in July to 22°C in January. The region is the coldest during June, July and August when the temperature can drop as low as 8°C. The warmest months are from November to April.

The area is known for its strong winds. The average wind speed for the area is 15 km/h with the strongest winds experienced from October to February. Wind speeds of more than 70 km/h have been experienced in the area.

Available maps show the substation site to be about 800m from the southern banks of the Orange River. The powerline however extends from the substation about 1,700m to the northern bank on the Namibian side of the river. There is a difference in elevation of about 60m between the proposed substation site and the Orange River with a change of elevation of only about 10m over the first 500m or so. A further 50m change in elevation occurs over the remaining 300m with a steep gradient down to the river. The natural gradient on the northern side of the Orange River is more gradual.

Surface water off the site is channelized in defined path ways to the Orange River. This relief contains the Orange River in a well-defined flood plain area.

The area away from the river is sparsely vegetated typical to an arid terrain with a thin windblown sand covering with sub outcrop and rock outcrops present. Greater vegetation appears in the narrow riparian band on the banks of the Orange River concurrent with the floodplain there.

The Orange River and its associated plains occur to the north of the sub-station and flows from north east to west across the study area. Tall trees (mostly Eucalyptus) occur along the southern



banks of the river.

Approximately 3 to 5km to the east of the project site is the Beauvallon Village and its associated farm and residential units. Formalised agriculture (lands under central pivot irrigation) occurs to the far east of the village and the study area. The rolling hills and plains to the south and east of the project site are used as grazing lands by sheep and goats.

The main infrastructure activity is the various power lines that connect with the Oranjemond sub-station. These radiate out to the north across the Orange River and the east, south and west across the study area. At the far western edge of the study area is the Alexander Bay Aerodrome.

The main road (gravel) is the R382, which runs immediately south of the sub-station site and roughly parallels the Orange River. A number of tracks traverse the southern section of the study area.

Tourism in the area is limited to mostly people passing through the area to the Richtersveld (approximately 50km from the study site). However, there is a guest house (Spogplaas B&B) to the immediate east of the site (approximately 1 km) on the R382. Two camp grounds also occur within the vicinity; the Pachtvlei Camping Site, west of the Oranjemond SS and the CPA camp site at the far western edge of Beauvallon Village.

## **4.2 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

### **4.2.1 GEOLOGY, GROUNDWATER & AGRICULTURAL ASPECTS**

A Geology, Groundwater & Agricultural Aspects Report was compiled by Africa Concepts (Pty) Ltd and is attached under Appendix C(1). A summary thereof follows below.

#### **SOILS AND GEOLOGY**

- *Residual Soils and Rock*

Available geological plans show the greater area to be underlain by the Gariiep Supergroup within which the general geology that relates to the project area may be broadly defined as follows.

In terms of the South African stratigraphic record the Namibian Era and Cambrian Period are represented by these rocks with those of the Richerstveld Suite and the Nama and Vanrhynsdorp Group that are located east and south respectively, all being north of latitude 32°S.

The Gariep Supergroup is generally composed of low grade, metamorphosed volcanic sedimentary successions intruded by syn- to post orogenic granitoids. They have been extensively deformed by folding and faulting at times of orogeny activity. These major tectonic activities have resulted in discontinuity with the forming of the so called Marmora Terrane and other geological sequences of the area.

Moderately hard rock appears from surface as outcrops and sub outcrops. The underlying rocks can be expected to be thinly laminated owing to their lava flows, and with discontinuities caused by the tectonic activity with the rock having being folded and faulted. These rocks may expect then to be highly through to moderately jointed.

The Weinert N rating, an indication of the main weathering mode from mechanical to chemical weathering, for the area is high in correlation to its arid nature. This indicates that the rocks dominate mode of weathering is subject mostly to mechanical weathering rather than chemical weathering. Corresponding to this, a relative shallow residual soil profile may be expected.

- *Transported Soil*

In areas away from the Orange River thin transported windblown soils (Aeolian) occur from surface comprising mainly yellowish brownish silty sands. They are largely absent around the substation site but the depths of these soils appear significantly across the steeper terrain and on the wind leeward side near the river. These soils may be considered to be loose in nature and unconsolidated.

Alluvial soils occur within the Orange River flood plain. They may typically be expected to be finer in nature comprising silts and clays with being cohesive in nature resulting from river sediments over time.

- *Fill*

It may be expected that the area has been disturbed in localised places. Typically this may have arisen from some of the following prior activities that could have occurred across the site: Agricultural, Diamond mining, Road works and Infrastructure development.

These activities are expected to have occurred to a limited extent from which variable and unconsolidated fill may occur in an unconsolidated manner.

## GROUND WATER

It is recognised that ground water is of major importance in the area as this may be the only source in many areas away from the Orange River. In the surrounding and remote areas ground

water use typically would mostly be limited to rural domestic and stock watering use. Recharge of groundwater is generally limited, occurring in small quantities with being restricted to the limited rainfall and generally hard geological formations. Aquifer characteristics (borehole yields and storage of groundwater) would thus typically be expected to be unfavourable. There is also little potential for surface water to pond on the site providing little capacity for any ground water recharge from surface there. Thus the potential for perched water tables to develop as well may be considered to be minimal.

No boreholes were observed on site or noted. In the area abstraction can easily be done from the Orange River and the need for boreholes around the site would be minimal. It may also be expected that the ground water is closely related to the level of water encountered in the Orange River. This is some 60 m below the level of the substation where any groundwater can be expected.

## AGRICULTURAL

Generally, from a land use perspective and as may relate to surface water management, the area mostly still remains under natural sparse vegetation. As the area has little precipitation with this sparse natural vegetation very difficult conditions are presented for being able to carry out agricultural activities in an economical manner within the sites limited area.

The Richtersveld Sida Hub Communal Property Association (CPA) currently uses a portion of land upstream of the project site for sheep and goat grazing purposes. This would be under irrigated conditions within paddocked off areas. These are however located beyond the power line route and away from the substation. It is seen that the remaining portions of the site provides a very limited and remote potential for pastoral activities.

The flood plain is restricted along the proposed powerline route and little potential exists should the area be developed with irrigating from water supplied from the Orange River. This is seen with the CPA limiting their irrigation activities in an area upstream generally confined to the limited floodplain area upstream.

## EXPECTED IMPACTS TO BE ASSESSED DURING THE EIA PHASE

### **Construction Phase**

#### *Impact on the Geology*

Foundation excavations will be required for the project at the time of construction and these subsurface activities could affect the geology.

### *Impact on Ground Water*

Potential external sources of water to be considered during the construction phase include water for drilling muds, should piling or anchors be required, moisture conditioning for earthworks compaction control, dust control, some minor workforce ablution requirements and potable water for the workforce. These are expected to be of limited quantity. Except for these a dry operation is essentially envisaged without requiring any further external water sources for the construction.

As the area is greatly a rainfall deficient area ground water is not expected to be affected with the construction.

### *Impact on Agricultural*

There are very restricted agricultural activities on the site, with it being limited to a pastoral nature. Construction activities will be restricted to demarcated and restricted areas thus mostly avoiding interfacing with agricultural activities. The impact is considered to be minor, unlikely, unknown and transient during the construction period.

### **Operational Phase**

The operational phase will extend ongoing over nearly all of the time for the project. Expected negative impacts over this period may be the least as considered below and may most effectively be managed.

### *Impact on Geology and Soils*

No further impacts on the geology or soils are anticipated during the operational phase.

### *Impact on Ground Water*

Except for ongoing ablution facilities no external source of water is required for the operation.

### *Impact on Agriculture*

No further impacts on the agricultural value of the land are anticipated during this phase.

## **4.2.2 AQUATIC ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

An Aquatic Ecological Impact Assessment was undertaken by BlueScience CC and is attached in Appendix C(2). A summary thereof is provided below.

### **AQUATIC FEATURES**

The main aquatic feature within the study area is the lower Orange River and its associated salt marsh wetland areas. The Orange River Estuary is located approximately 10km downstream of the

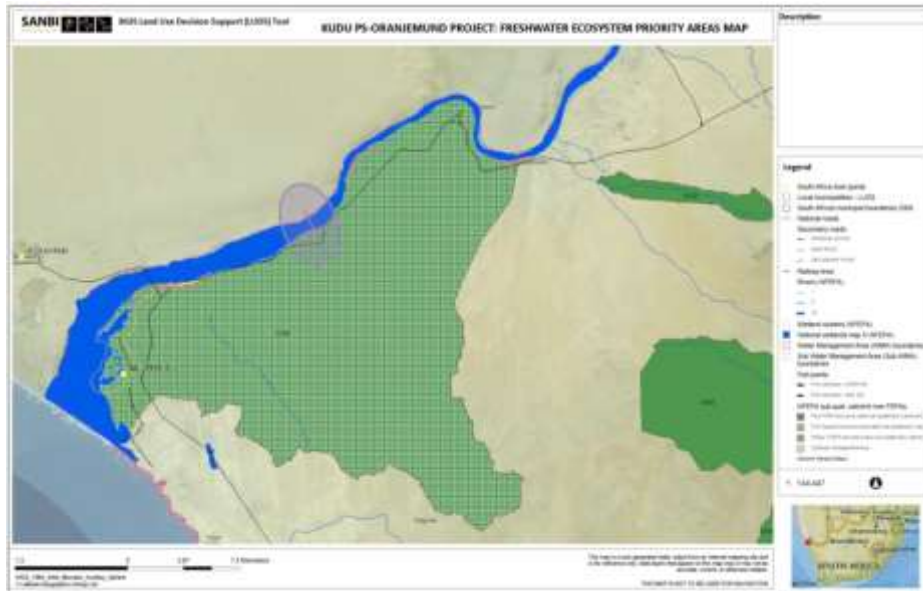
study area. The head of the estuary is defined to be at the Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Bridge approximately 9.5km from the river mouth. The Orange River Mouth is a designated Ramsar site, an internationally protected wetland that consists largely of saline marshes which provide valuable habitat for waterbirds. Large dams built in the Orange River's upper reaches, surrounding land use activities (in particular the mining activities adjacent to the mouth) and an associated increase in salinity have resulted in modified aquatic habitat in these lower reaches with a loss of many of the more sensitive estuarine biota, including migratory waterbirds. Since 1995, because of this loss of the saline marshes, the area has been placed on the so-called "Montreux list" of endangered wetlands.

The lower Orange River and estuary upstream of the Ramsar site and within the study area is characterised by a braided river channel with sand bars that provide shallow habitat for biota. The estuary is river dominated even in low flow conditions and receives little to no tidal influence upstream of the Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Bridge. The lack of marine influence in the estuary results in a low species richness and biomass from an estuarine point of view. The aquatic habitat associated with the river is particularly important considering the surrounding arid areas.

Small drainage features also drain the hillside south of the lower Orange River at and adjacent to the corridor for the proposed powerlines. These features seldom contain water and do not provide any aquatic habitat of significance. They simply provide a conduit for water draining the steep bank south of the Orange River. Flow in the drainage lines will only occur for short periods of time immediately following rainfall events that are likely to be very infrequent considering the low rainfall in the area. They do not appear to drain into the river.

#### *Protected Areas*

In terms of Freshwater Ecosystem Biodiversity Areas, the lower Orange River has been identified as a Phase 2 River Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area that should be rehabilitated if necessary to meet aquatic biodiversity targets. There should be no further deterioration in river condition for this section of river. The Orange River Estuary and associated wetland areas in the lower river have been mapped as a FEPA wetland area.



## AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the aquatic ecosystem assessment is to determine the relative importance, sensitivity and current condition (ecological state) of the aquatic features concerned in order to assess the impact of proposed development activities on the freshwater resources. The assessment is also required to make recommendations in terms of mitigation measures that can be used to prevent or minimise the impact on the freshwater resources.

### *Orange River Estuary Health and Ecological Importance*

The overall health score of 56 translates into a Present Ecological Status of a D+, which is classed as a largely modified system. The estuary has been identified as a high priority estuary in need of rehabilitation.

### *Lower Orange River*

- **Habitat Integrity**

The evaluation of Index of Habitat Integrity (IHI) provides a measure of the degree to which a river has been modified from its natural state. This assessment was undertaken for the lower Orange River at the corridor for the proposed powerlines.

Both the riparian and instream habitat integrity of the Orange River can be described as moderately modified. This is the result of flow modification, water quality changes and vegetation removal that have taken place in the entire catchment.

- **Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS)**

The EIS assessment considers a number of biotic and habitat determinants surmised to indicate either importance or sensitivity.

The lower Orange River is considered to be of a high ecological importance and sensitivity. This is due to the fact that it is directly upstream of the Orange River Mouth Ramsar site and the aquatic habitat associated with the river is particularly important in providing refuge in an arid area. The lower river also provides habitat for a number of endemic and rare and endangered biota species.

## AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM CONSTRAINTS

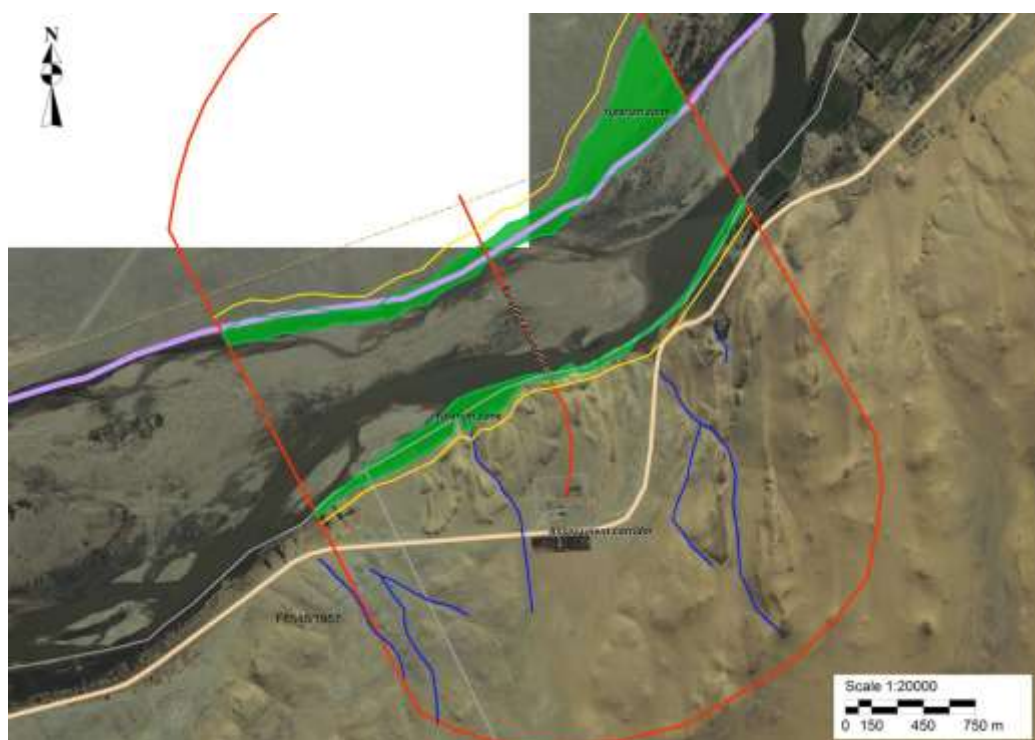
Within the corridor for the construction of the proposed powerlines, the aquatic ecosystem constraints consist of the lower Orange River and its associated aquatic habitats. Small drainage features also drain the hillside south of the river. These features do not drain into the river and do not provide any aquatic habitat of significance but simply provide a conduit for water draining the steep bank south of the Orange River.

The mapped drainage lines should preferably be avoided. If this is not avoidable the impact would be negligible however the impact to the runoff in the drainage line would need to be mitigated.

The expansion of the substation should preferably take place to the south and east of the existing substation as this would be further from the drainage feature to the west of the substation.

### Freshwater Constraints Map

Green areas indicate riparian zones and blue lines indicate drainage lines



### **The National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998)**

The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) should be approached to determine whether an authorisation of water use activities in terms of Sections 21 (c) - change to the bed, banks and characteristics of a water course and 21 (i) - impeding and diverting the flow, of the NWA would need to be applied for due to the proximity of the proposed activities to the identified freshwater features.

The regulation relating to General Authorisations for Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses is currently being revised such that in future any water use activity that has a moderate to high risk of impacting on water resources will be required to apply for a water use licence while those with a low risk of impact can be authorised in terms of the new General Authorisation.

The risk as mentioned above will be determined once the maximum span across the Orange River was assessed by the Eskom engineers.

### EXPECTED IMPACTS TO BE ASSESSED DURING THE EIA PHASE

Potential impact consist largely of the direct modification or loss of aquatic habitat and the associated impacts to aquatic biota, and to a lesser degree potential flow and water quality impacts that would mostly take place in the construction phase of the project. The potential impacts on the freshwater resources are associated with:

- Construction of the two powerlines;
- Establishment of a new access road for the new powerline;
- Expansion to the existing substation; and
- Longer term maintenance activities.

### **4.2.3 ECOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE FLORA AND FAUNA**

An Ecological Report on the Flora And Fauna was compiled by EnviroGuard Ecological Services CC and is attached in Appendix C(3). A summary of the relevant sections is provided below.

#### VEGETATION

##### VEGETATION TYPES

On a small scale the proposed route falls within the desert biome and within a larger regional scale the proposed routes are according to Mucina & Rutherford (2006) located within the Southern Namib Desert Bioregion (Dn).



In terms of vegetation types the proposed routes include the Western Gariep Lowland Desert (Dn4) and a small section of the Lower Gariep Alluvial Vegetation (Aza3) (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).

From a conservation point of view the Western Gariep Lowland Desert is regarded as being a least threatened vegetation type, though none is formally conserved. Only 3% of this vegetation type is considered as transformed.

From a conservation point of view Lower Gariep Alluvial Vegetation is regarded as being an endangered vegetation type with only 6% of the target of 31% statutorily conserved. More than 50% is already transformed due to agricultural practices.

## VEGETATION UNITS

The vegetation of the proposed powerline can be divided into two vegetation units namely the 1) Desert area and 2) the Riverbank area.

### 1. Desert area



<b>Soil</b>	Red-yellow apedal freely drained.	<b>Tree cover</b>	0%
<b>Topography</b>	Low shrubland and rocky hills	<b>Shrub cover</b>	2%
<b>Land use</b>	Mostly natural – free moving wildlife	<b>Herb cover</b>	5%
<b>Unit status</b>	Mostly natural	<b>Grass cover</b>	1%
<b>Faunal spp.</b>	Birds, insects, small mammals	<b>Rock cover</b>	5-50%
<b>Erosion</b>	N/A		
<b>Dominant spp.</b>	Various		

<b>Conservation value</b>	High
<b>Ecosystem functioning</b>	High

This unit comprises the largest section of the study area and stretches from the substation in the south to the Orange River in the north. The vegetation is as expected sparse and comprises plants adapted to this dry and harsh environment. Rock cover varies between 5-50% and is comprises small pebbles to medium-sized boulders.

There is various species present with no one species dominant. This unit can be divided into two sub-units namely the a) Lowland section and b) the Rocky section. Both these sections form a mosaic distribution pattern and generally have a similar vegetation structure and composition.

a) Lowland section

This section is located mostly around the substation in the southern section of the study area. The terrain is mostly flat with small pebbles and sand covering up to 85% of the area.

b) Rocky Section

This section is located in the northern part of the study area and occurs mostly on rocky ridges that are partly buried in sand. This area slopes towards the Orange River in the north where moderate to steep inclines are present. The rocks cover up to 50% of the area and consists of medium to large boulders. Deep sand covers some sections and can cover up to 40% of the area.

The vegetation is typical of the Western Gariep Lowland Desert vegetation type.

The area is scenically natural and undisturbed, and also rich in succulent species. More than 35 different plant species were identified within this unit giving it a moderate to high species richness for this vegetation type. From a plant ecological and ecosystem functioning point of view this unit has a high conservation value.

The lower-lying area closer and around the substation is degraded with old building material, roads and footpaths present. In these areas the natural vegetation has become degraded. There is also a small rocky ridge directly adjacent to the substation with buildings at its footslope. On the ridge there is a two-spoor road that leads to a water reservoir on top. The hill is mostly degraded and together with the lower-lying areas around the substation constitutes a degraded area.

## 2. Riverbank area



<b>Soil</b>	Deep sand to loamy clay	<b>Tree cover</b>	10-20%
<b>Topography</b>	Steep to moderate northern slope	<b>Shrub cover</b>	15-70%
<b>Land use</b>	Mostly natural – free moving wildlife	<b>Herb cover</b>	1%
<b>Unit status</b>	Natural to degraded	<b>Grass cover</b>	1%
<b>Faunal spp.</b>	Birds, insects, small mammals	<b>Rock cover</b>	3-40%
<b>Erosion</b>	N/A		
<b>Dominant spp.</b>	<i>Searsia lancea</i>		
<b>Conservation value</b>	High		
<b>Ecosystem functioning</b>	High		

The riverbank area forms a moderate to narrow strip along the edge of the Orange River. In some areas there are steep embankments with large rocks covering up to 60% of the area while in other areas the riverbank is gentle with mostly deep sand. The soil is characterised by red-yellow sand that has been deposited onto the loamy clay soil underneath. The vegetation is very homogeneous with only a few species present.

The unit comprises a narrow section along both sides of the Orange River. The vegetation is dominated by the indigenous tree *Searsia lancea* that occurs as tall shrubs. In some areas the vegetation forms dense impenetrable stands and in other areas especially where the riverbank is steep and mostly rocky it is more open and sometimes bare with only sand and rocks present. As is normal with riverbanks some areas are eroded and alien species are present in some localities. Riverbanks are subjected to regular flooding causing erosion and also assisting with the dispersal

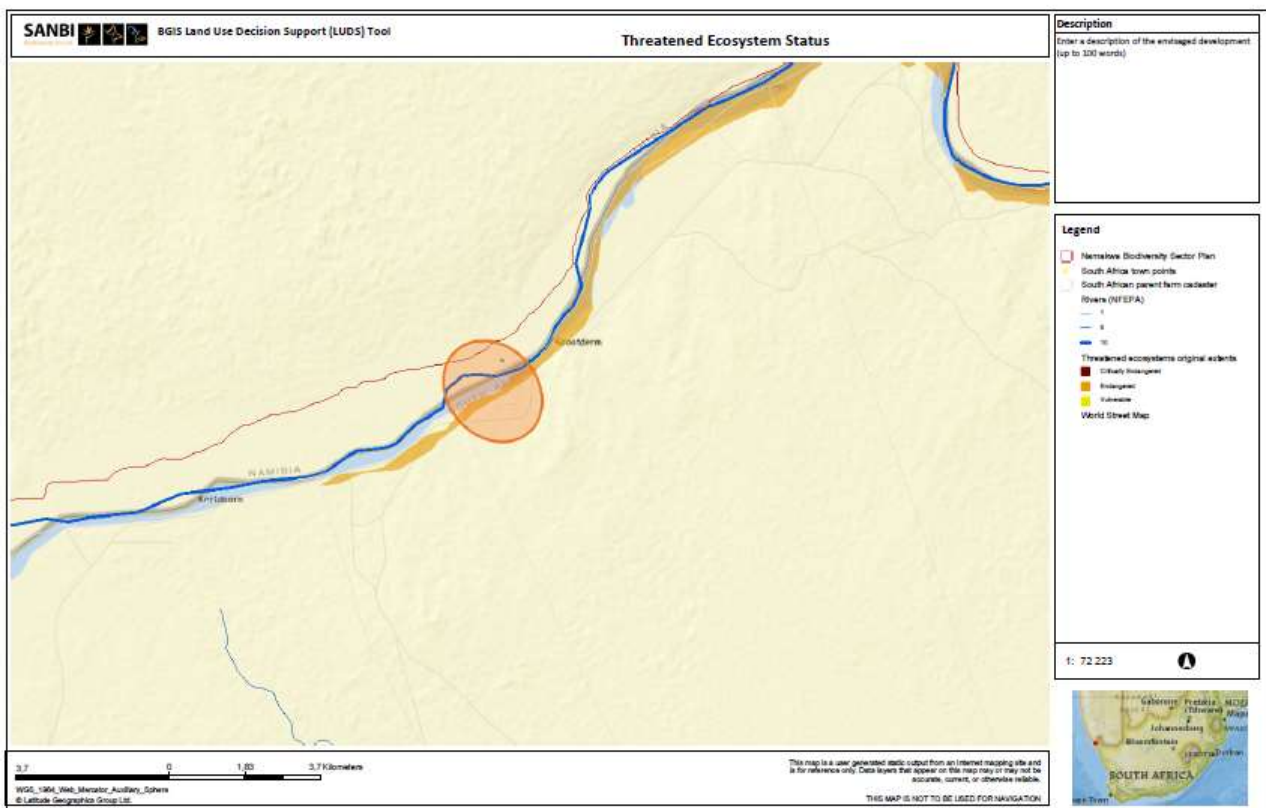
and establishment of alien and other invasive species. These areas are however important from a plant ecological and ecosystem functioning point of view while also providing habitat for various animal species. This unit is therefore regarded as having a **high conservation value**.

### THREATENED ECOSYSTEMS, CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS & PROTECTED AREAS

The maps below is also included under Appendix A

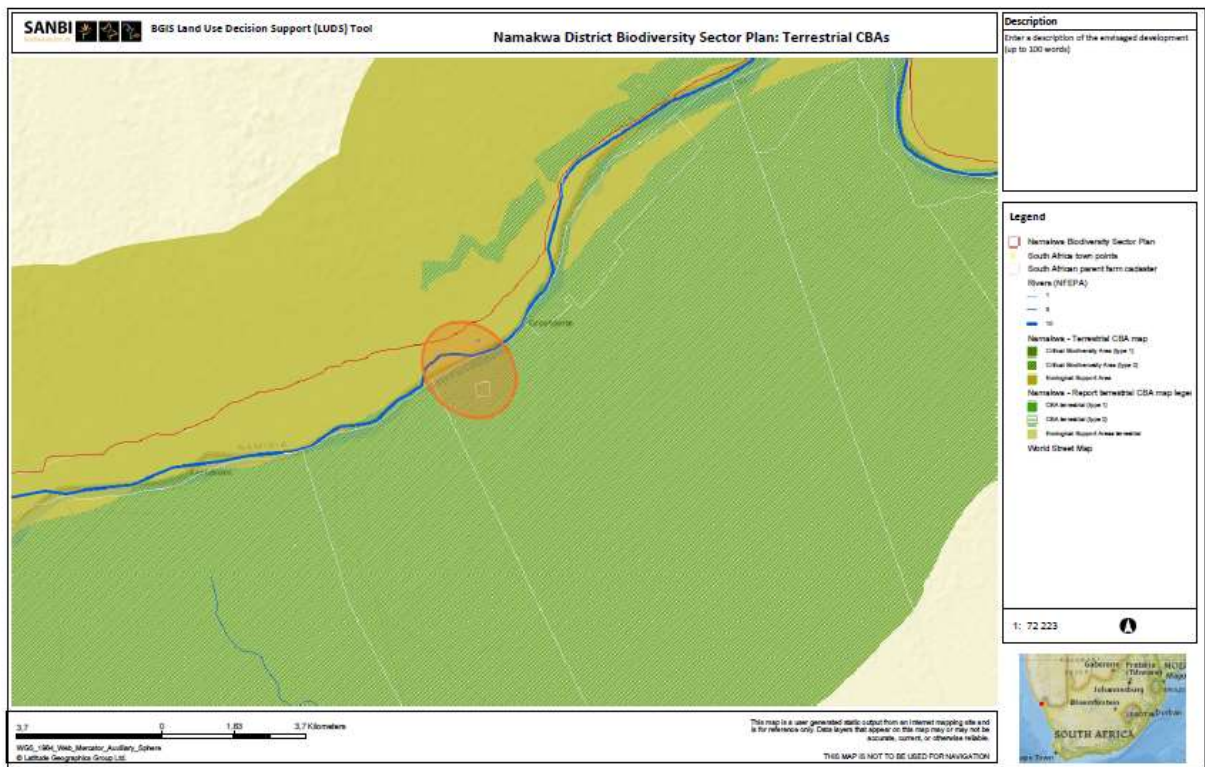
#### Threatened Ecosystems

An Endangered Ecosystem is present within the site (the rocky ridge area).



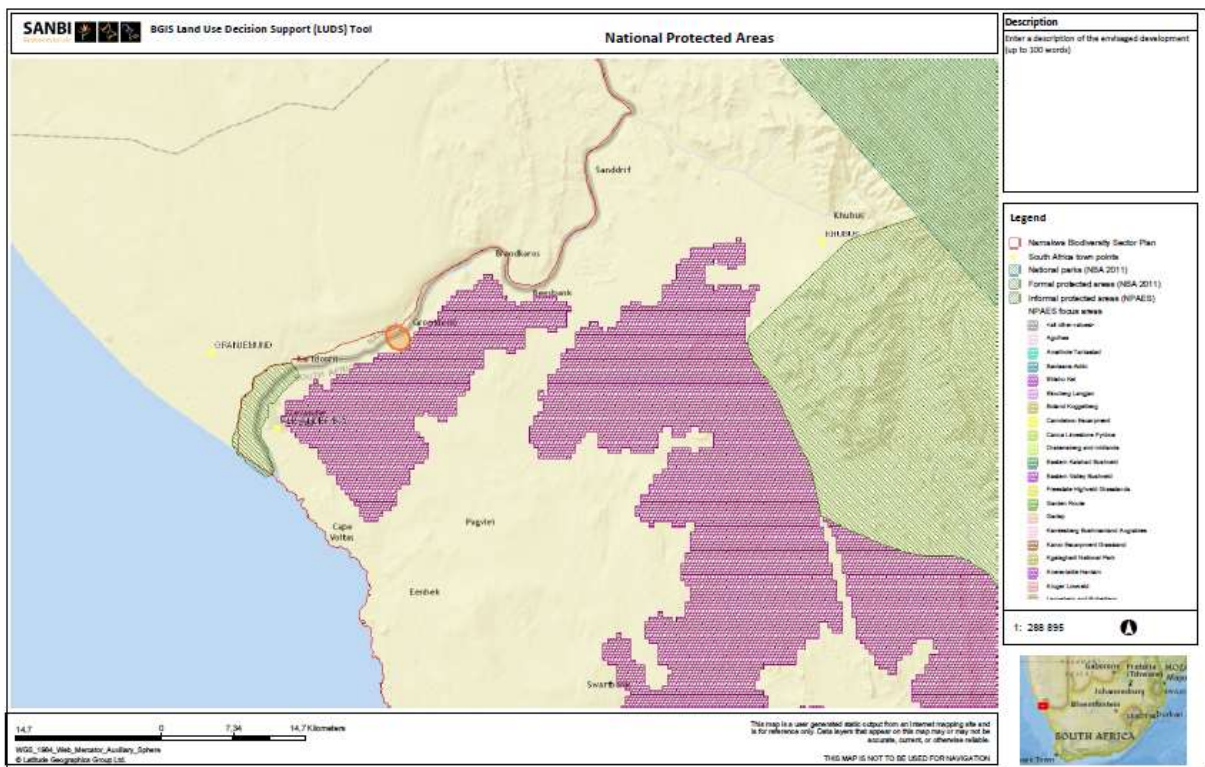
#### Critical Biodiversity Areas

The site is identified as a CBA Type 2 on the South African side and an Ecological Support Area on the Namibian side of the Orange River.



**Protected Areas**

The study site does not fall within a nationally protected area or a National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES). The purple shaded area is adjacent to the site and identified as the Richtersveld NPAES.



#### MEDICINAL SPECIES

A total of two medicinal plant species, have been identified within the study area. These plants occur throughout the region and none are threatened species.

Plant name	Plant part used	Medicinal use	Vegetation unit
<i>Vachellia karroo</i>	Leaves, bark and gum	Diarrhoea & dysentery Gum: colds, oral thrush & haemorrhage	2
<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i>	Leaves & twigs	Stomach ache, heart disease, perfumes	1a

#### ALIEN PLANT SPECIES

No alien plants were identified on the site.

#### RED DATA SPECIES

No red data species were found to be present in the study area. Unit 1 (a & b) do however present suitable habitat for some species.

#### PROTECTED SPECIES

The Northern Cape Provincial Act (Act 9 of 2009) has listed requirements regarding flora to ensure the sustainable utilisation of plants. According to this Act there is a list of protected and specially protected plant species for the Province. According to this Act no person may pick, import, export, transport, possess, cultivate or trade a specimen of a protected or specially protected plant from any natural area. The act further specifies that no person may without a permit pick an indigenous plant on a public road, within 100 m from a river except under a license or exemption granted by the Director of Nature Conservation of the Province to an applicant and subject to such period and conditions as may be stipulated. A formal application for such a permit must be made to the Director of Nature Conservation stating the purpose and reasons for removing, transporting, relocating etc. the plant.

#### SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

A sensitivity analysis was done for the two vegetation units identified. The results indicate that both units have a *medium ecological sensitivity to disturbance*.

The medium sensitivity is mostly due to the sparse vegetation cover, low number of medicinal plants and low area fragmentation. It does however not mean that the area has a low conservation value and ecosystem functioning, but rather that certain types of development can be tolerated and if properly mitigated it should have little negative impact.

## Ecological Sensitivity Map



Light Yellow = Low sensitivity

Orange = Medium sensitivity

## FAUNA

The desert of South Africa borders the Nama-karoo Biome in its eastern parts (summer rainfall region) and the Succulent Karoo Biome in the western parts (winter-rainfall region). The Nama-Karoo and Succulent Karoo, now almost devoid of large wild ungulates, holds some 10 million Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and Goats (*Capra hircus*).

Prolonged heavy grazing is considered to suppress shoot/root formation and flowering in the Nama-Karoo and Succulent-Karoo flora, which leads to compositional changes and depletion and thinning out of the vegetation, particularly those components that the sheep find palatable.

Changes in the structure and composition of the vegetation affect the associated fauna. Thinning of the already sparse vegetation layer has greatly accelerated rates of soil erosion. Although conditions have improved since the 1950's, vegetation changes in the Nama-Karoo and Succulent-Karoo are now difficult or even impossible to reverse. Poaching and illegal hunting (dogs) are further reducing the remnant faunal populations.

## **Mammals**

The majority of larger mammal species are likely to have been eradicated or have moved away from the area, as a result of previous agricultural activities, hunting and poaching as well as severe habitat alteration and degradation.

The irrigated agricultural areas surrounding the site as well as historic hunting for the biltong industry limits the suitability of the site for larger mammal species.

Animal burrows (Suricate) were observed around the sandy sections adjacent to the Orange River. Several active Bat-eared Fox burrow systems were observed within the sandy areas adjacent to the rocky ridges. Small isolated patches of rocky outcrops and ridges are present in some localities and offer suitable habitat for rupicolous mammal species such as Rock Hyrax, Round-Eared Elephant Shrew, Western Rock Elephant-shrew, Bushveld Elephant Shrew, Dassie Rat, Smith's Rock Rabbit and Namaqua Rock Mouse. The rocky ridges offer suitable habitat for Egyptian Free-Tailed Bats which roost in narrow rock-crevices.

### *Threatened Mammal Species*

According to Friedman & Daly (2004) and Skinner & Chimimba (2006), the majority of species within the study area are common and widespread and listed as species of least concern. The site does offer suitable foraging and exploratory habitat for Brown Hyaena.

The proposed powerline and extension of the substation should not have any significant impact on any threatened mammal species likely to occur in the area and a low impact on remaining mammal species.

## **Reptiles**

Due to historic and current agricultural activities in the area coupled with increased habitat degradation (overgrazing, soil erosion) and disturbances are all causal factors in the alteration of reptile species occurring in these areas. Rocky outcrops as well as ridges occur around the proposed alignments and provide favourable refuges for certain snake and lizard species (rupicolous species).

Suitable habitat occurs in the rocky outcrops for several gecko species as well as Coral Snakes (*Aspidelaps lubricus*). Suitable habitat occurs for the Karoo Girdled Lizard (*Karusasaurus polyzonus*) in the rocky hills, inhabiting fissures between rocks and under loosely embedded rocks. Suitable habitat occurs for the endemic Angulate Tortoise (*Chersina angulata*) as well as Namaqua Tent Tortoise (*Psammobates tentorius trimeni*) within the rocky sandveld. Suitable habitat occurs for the endemic Cape Cobra (*Naja nivea*), Puff Adder (*Bitis arietans*), Horned Adder (*Bitis caudalis*), Mole Snake (*Pseudaspis cana*), Whip Snake (*Psammophis notostictus*), Spotted Grass Snake (*Psammophylax rhombeatus rhombeatus*).



### *Threatened Species*

No threatened reptile species have been recorded from the 2816 CC and 2816 BC and one species namely the Richtersveld Pygmy Gecko (*Goggia gemmula*) has been recorded in the adjacent 2816 BB.

Several endemic reptile species occur in the area namely Cape Cobra (*Naja nivea*), Southern Spiny Agama (*Agama hispida*), Smith's Desert Lizard (*Meroles ctenodactylus*), Knox's Desert Lizard (*Meroles knoxii*), Spotted Desert Lizard (*Meroles suborbitalis*) and Austen's Gecko (*Pachydactylus austeni*).

### **Amphibians**

The biogeographical distribution of amphibians in the area falls within the Western Subregion and the winter rainfall region. The frogs fall within the Namaqualand assemblage or Arid West assemblage. One frog species has been recorded from the 2816 BC QDGC namely Queckett's River Frog (*Amietia queckettii*). The floodplain areas of the Orange River offer suitable habitat for Raucous Toad (*Sclerophrys capensis*), Paradise Toad (*Vandijkophrynus robinsoni*) and Karoo Toad (*Vandijkophrynus gariepensis*) and namaqua Caco (*Cacosternum namaquensis*).

### *Habitat available for sensitive or endangered species*

No red listed or threatened amphibian species were recorded from the 2816BC QDGC or are likely to occur within the proposed substation extension footprint or powerline alignments.

## EXPECTED IMPACTS TO BE ASSESSED DURING THE EIA PHASE

### **Fauna**

#### *Habitat destruction and disturbance*

During the construction phase and maintenance of powerlines, some habitat destruction and alteration inevitably takes place. This happens with the construction of access roads, and the clearing of servitudes. These activities have an impact on fauna breeding, foraging and roosting in or in close proximity of the servitude, both through modification of habitat and disturbance caused by human activity.

#### *Surrounding Farming Activities: Domestic Livestock*

The construction team could disturb and interfere with animals which could lead to injuries and fatalities which could give rise to claims from the Landowners.

### **Flora**

The construction of pylons for the power lines and substation will inevitably have an impact on the surrounding ecosystem. The severity of the impact, however, varies, depending on the nature of

the activity and mitigation measures followed. Different impacts on the vegetation will be experienced during construction and operational phase.

Impact 1 – Loss of natural vegetation

Impact 2 – Habitat fragmentation (loss of landscape connectivity)

Impact 3 – Impacts on vulnerable species

Impact 4 – Establishment of invasive plants and declared weeds

Impact 5 – Destruction of rocky vegetation where the new substation will be constructed

#### **4.2.4 BIRD IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

A Bird Impact Assessment was undertaken by Mr Chris van Rooyen Consulting and is attached in Appendix C(4). A summary thereof is provided below.

##### **IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS**

The study area is located approximately 10km upstream from the Orange River Mouth Wetlands Important Bird Area (IBA) (SA 030) This IBA was declared a Ramsar site in 1991, as was the Namibian side of the mouth in 1995. Together they form the Orange River Mouth Transboundary Ramsar Site.

The Orange River mouth is located on the arid Atlantic coast at South Africa's border with Namibia. The nearest town is Alexander Bay. It is a delta-type river mouth, consisting of a series of braided troughs interspersed with sand banks, channel bars and islets, with a tidal basin and salt marshes. Extensive mudflats occur at the mouth, and large areas of intra-fluvial marsh occur upstream of the mudflats. This system is so dominated by fresh water that it has few estuarine characteristics. It is a highly disturbed, modified ecological system as a result of years of degradation due to diamond mining activities, flow regulation of the river, and poor management of the mouth. Approximately 60% of the landscape is in a near-natural state, and 40% has been degraded or transformed by the cultivation of lucerne, mining activities, wind erosion, roads and sewage ponds.

This IBA is considered to be a critical coastal wetland in southern Africa because of the overall numbers of wetland birds it supports and because of its role as a migration stopover. A total of 253 bird species has been listed of which 102 are waterbirds.



The location of the Orange River Mouth Wetlands Important Bird Area (IBA) (SA 030) (green area) in relation to the study area (purple oval).

## AVIAN HABITAT CLASSES

The following avian habitat classes were recorded within the core study area:

### Desert

The vegetation type (Western Gariep Lowland Desert) consists of sparse low shrubland with mainly leaf- and stem-succulent chamaephytes (a low-growing perennial plant whose dormant overwintering buds are borne at or just above the surface of the ground). This vegetation type occurs mainly around the Oranjemond substation on dunes and rocky outcrops.

Priority species that could be found in this habitat are Ludwig's Bustard, Barlow's Lark, Cape Long-billed Lark, Pale-winged Starling, Tractrac Chat, Martial Eagle *Polemaetus bellicosus* and Lanner Falcon *Falco biarmicus*.

### Rivers

The study area is situated at the upper end of the Orange River mouth which consists mostly of salt marshes with patches of supratidal salt marshes on elevated terraces. Vegetation is formed mainly of low succulent dwarf shrubland patches, forming a mosaic with creeping grassy mats and

patches of reed beds. Alien trees are found along the banks of the river, forming dense stands in places.

Priority species that could be found in this habitat are Greater Flamingo, Lesser Flamingo, Great White Pelican, Caspian Tern, African Marsh-harrier, Chestnut-banded Plover, Cape Spurfowl, Black-necked Grebe, South African Shelduck, Cape Shoveler, Pied Avocet and Kelp Gull. The river also acts as a flyway for a large number of non-priority waterbirds, including African Fish-Eagle which utilises the stands of trees for nesting and roosting.

### **Agriculture**

Limited agricultural activity, mostly irrigated lucerne, is cultivated along the edge of the river. Few priority species would be attracted to this habitat, except Ludwig's Bustard on occasion.

### **POWER LINE SENSITIVE PRIORITY SPECIES OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA**

The species most relevant to this impact assessment are:

- Resident and breeding priority species that is potentially susceptible to displacement from the area during construction activities.
- Priority waterbird species that may frequent the Orange River, possibly resulting in collision with the proposed power line.

### **EXPECTED IMPACTS TO BE ASSESSED DURING THE EIA PHASE**

Negative interactions between wildlife and electricity structures take many forms, but two common problems in southern Africa are electrocution of birds (and other animals) and birds colliding with power lines. Other problems include electrical faults caused by bird excreta when roosting or breeding on electricity infrastructure, and displacement through disturbance and habitat destruction during construction and maintenance activities.

Impact 1 – Electrocutions

Impact 2 – Collisions

Impact 3 – Displacement due to habitat destruction and disturbance

### **4.3 CULTURAL/HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT**

#### **4.3.1 PALAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

A *Palaeontological Impact Assessment* was undertaken by Prof Marion Bamford (Evolutionary Studies Institute, University of the Witwatersrand) and is attached in Appendix C(5). A short summary thereof is provided below.

This whole region, the Gariiep Belt, where the African plate was sub-ducted below the South American plate, around 770-730 million years ago, was tectonically and volcanically active and did not provide good conditions for the preservation of any marine or invertebrate fossils.

If, in the extremely unlikely event of any trace fossils or invertebrate fossils being found once excavations for foundations for the towers, power station and infrastructure have begun, they should be removed and protected, and a palaeontologist called to assess their significance.

As far as the palaeontology is concerned the proposed development can go ahead. Any further palaeontological assessment would only be required after development has commenced and if fossils are found by the geologist or environmental personnel.

#### **4.3.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment was undertaken by Archaetnos Culture & Cultural Resource Consultants and is attached in Appendix C(6). A short summary thereof is provided below.

#### **BASELINE INFORMATION**

This geographical area is not well-known as one containing many prehistoric sites. One however has to realize that this most likely only indicates that not much research has been done here before. On the existing SAHRA Database no such sites are indicated here, but there are a few heritage surveys that were done in the area.

It should also be noted that the Richtersveld World Heritage Site is situated towards the south-east of the project area. It however is more than 50 km away and therefore no impact is expected. The palaeontological assessment done indicates that there are no records of invertebrate or trace fossils from the study area.

## CONCLUSION

No sites of cultural heritage significance was located in the surveyed area. However many stone tools have been noted and this will need further investigation.

The following is recommended:

- A walk-down study should be implemented once the pylon positions are known, to ensure minimal impact on stone tools in the area. It may even be necessary to have an archaeologist present on site when construction of the pylons and the demolition of the indicated hill are being implemented, but the walk-down study will give the necessary guidance in this regard.
- The latter would aim at collection a representative sample of stone tools from the area since it is terra incognita as far as research goes and would therefore assist in elucidating this part of history.
- It should always be realized that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is a distinct possibility. Due to the nature of this development and the environment, it is indeed expected that some Stone Age sites may only become known later on, thus emphasizing the need for further studies.

## 4.4 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

### 4.4.1 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A Social Impact Assessment was prepared undertaken by AMP Property Management and Land Acquisition and is attached in Appendix C(7). A summary of the relevant sections is provided below.

The aim of this assessment is to investigate and describe the potentially affected social, economic and utilisation of property functions in the environment and the impact of the proposed project thereon.

#### DEMOGRAPHICS

The region has a limited variety of land uses mostly but not exclusively diamond mining and agricultural activities which mostly consist out wide spread, sparse cattle, sheep and goat husbandry. Recent EIA's have been conducted for Solar Energy Facilities and associated infrastructure as well as mineral and mining right application.

The proposed project will not directly affect the residential areas but may have some impact on rural farms in the area. The power line does not cross specifically over tourist areas however it may have an indirect influence on Spogplaas Bed and Breakfast, which is the only tourist

accommodation other than camping facilities, on the road between Alexander Bay and Richtersveld National Park. Denser residences are however found near on neighbouring properties to the east of the proposed corridor.

## SOCIAL CHANGE PROCESSES

The purpose of this section is to describe the social processes that this proposed Eskom project will entail. It is important to understand that social and economic change processes can evolve to relevant impacts. The following processes are predicted in the different phases of the project:

- *Demographic Processes*

In small communities the movement of people looking for new opportunities is more visible. This may happen during the construction phase, where people of other areas will be looking for jobs. However job opportunities during the construction phase will be very limited since most contractors do not use many unskilled labourers. In the operational phase the greater electricity capacity may indirectly attract development of industries which may offer new work opportunities.

- *Economic Processes*

Macroeconomic factors as well as the way that people make a living in the area will have an effect on the economic processes. There may be a possibility for a small amount of temporary jobs for unskilled workers during the construction phase, but the operational phase will be performed by Eskom employees.

- *Geographic Processes*

These processes affect the land-use patterns of the community.

Most of the land in the area is used as grazing for widespread livestock including cattle, sheep and goats. The vegetation does however have low potential grazing, there are also limited cultivated lands.

The greatest encroachment on the property will be during the construction period.

The macro environment being defined as the area surrounding the specific portion of Groot Derm 10, will be influenced through the increase of traffic of specifically construction related vehicles. There will also be possibilities for the local communities in terms of hospitality facilities for the contractors during construction.

The 2 x 400kV power lines as proposed could have a negative impact on the aesthetics of the area. The existing 66kV power line however provides a visual impact on the area and is therefore a mitigating factor to this process. During interviews and meetings with IAPs, it appears that this aspect is not one of concern to local community.

- *Institutional and Legal Processes*

These processes affect the efficiency of organisations, which include government and non-government agencies, as well as the commercial sector that is responsible for the supply of the services that the people depend on. The power line will not have a great effect on these processes with regards to normal livestock and agricultural farming.

- *Emancipatory and Empowerment Processes*

Emancipatory and empowerment processes lead to the ability of the local community to participate in the decisions that will have an effect on their lives. The proposed project will not have a direct benefit for the local people, since it will be between two substations, the influence is therefore of an indirect nature since the substations will feed the local electricity network with a better quality supply. Therefore it will be applicable in the operational phase. As discussed above it will provide the possibility for economic growth in the area through increasing the available electricity supply in the area.

- *Socio-Cultural Processes*

The aspects in the culture and the way people live together are applicable in this section. This project needs to be handled with great sensitivity in terms of socio-cultural aspects. All the properties neighbouring the remainder of the farm Groot Derm 10, is owned by the Richtersveld Sida Hub Communal Property Association.

According to Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs there is currently a land claim under investigation on the property. Special measures have therefore been implemented to ensure the CPA's involvement in the EIA process, and it is essential that transparent and clear communication channels remain open with the current land owner as well as the claimants throughout the project scope.

During construction there may be an influx of people from other areas mainly for labour purposes. The greater part of the local community also suffers from unemployment and job opportunities are scarce in the area, it is therefore an aspect to consider especially during the construction phase when there may be high expectations of job opportunities and wealth inflow.



## SOCIAL ASSESSMENT MEASURES

### Main affected & interested parties

- Mr FAM Gomes – Owner of the remainder of Groot Derm 10
- Mr Carlos Alves – tenant and owner representative
- Annamarie & Simone Reck – Spogplaas Guesthouse
- Richtersveld Sida Hub Communal Property Association

## LAND USE POTENTIAL

### Tourism

The greater Richtersveld area provides various types of tourist attractions on a road less travelled. Attractions include both cultural (Nama people) and environmental (unique landscapes, animals and vegetation) aspects. The area offers various activities for the nature lover, adrenalin junkie and outdoor enthusiast including: 4x4 trails, hiking trails, bird watching, flower season, kayaking etc.

- *Spogplaas*

This accommodation is located on the property that is affected by the proposed project. The corridor is located approximately 950m from the guesthouse. Spogplaas is the only accommodation of its kind on the road from Alexander Bay towards Sendelingsdrift at Richtersveld National Park. The guesthouse is also approximately 12km by road from the Alexander Bay Border Control.

During an interview with the owners of the guesthouse it became clear that the owners are content with the proposed project and happy to cooperate with Eskom. The greatest concern is that they currently do not have electricity on the premises. This means that they also do not have water since they are unable to pump without electricity.

At the stage of the study they were dependent on water that is delivered to them by the Richtersveld Local Municipality. Originally they purchased electricity from the neighbouring Richtersveld Sida Hub CPA. Eskom has needed to cut the CPA's connection due to non-payment. This leaves not only the inhabitants of the neighbouring farms, but also Spogplaas and the tenant of the agricultural activities without electricity and to great extent water. There was however a negotiation in process for Eskom to arrange a new connection point directly on the farm in return for the use of a water extraction point by Eskom.

- *Camping Sites*

There are two camping sites located in a 10km radius from the corridor. Pachtvlei, to the west of the corridor, seems to no longer be open to the public. Brandkaros, to the east of the

corridor, is now under the new management. According to recent reviews the facilities have been upgraded.

- *Ai -Ais / Richtersveld Transfrontier Park*

In the macro environment of the project is the Richtersveld National Park. In 2003 the park joined with Ai-Ais Hot Springs Game Park and is known today as the Ai-Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Park.

The quickest road to the park is along the dirt road past the proposed corridor. There are alternative roads; from Vioolsdrift, Eksteenfontein towards Sendelingsdrift or through Helskloof Reserve mountain pass (4x4 vehicles only).

- *Richtersveld Communal Conservancy*

The 162,000ha Richtersveld Communal Conservancy was declared a world heritage site in 2007 based on its cultural and botanical significance. The area is also known as the Richtersveld World Heritage Site. The area is known for the various species of hardy vegetation that is located exclusively in the arid region as well as the nomadic livestock farmers, (Nama) that still lives in the ancient traditional environment.

- *Other Attractions*

Another Tourist attraction in the area, although about 80 kilometres away, is the Eksteenfontein Tourism Information Centre, including a museum. Guided tours and craft work with some guest houses and camping facilities. Khuboes is around 50km and Lekkersing 100km away.

## **Agricultural**

Agricultural activities in the area mostly consist out of limited livestock farming which includes: cattle, goat and sheep. Historically there was vast citrus farming taking place in the area, this however is no longer maintained and has therefore gone to ruin.

On the affected property there are irrigated lands planted with lucern as well as fruit tree orchards (but outside of the 3km corridor). These activities have however suffered due to the lack of electricity and thus water on the property.

## **Mining**

- *Trans Hex*

Trans Hex's Lower Orange River operations are situated along the southern bank of the Orange River in the Northern Cape and start approximately 60 km upstream from Alexander Bay and 20km from the corridor area. The operations consist of Baken and Bloeddrif Mines, both 100% owned by Trans Hex.

## Renewable Energy Facilities

- *Richtersveld Sunspot 75MW solar facility - (DEA reference 14/12/16/3/3/2/624)*  
The Richtersveld Solar project entails the construction of a 75MW PV/CPV hybrid solar facility, on the remainder of portion 10 of the farm Korridor Wes 2 (Arris) east of the corridor area considered for the Kudu-Oranjemund Project.
- *Richtersveld Keren energy solar plant - (DEA reference: 14/12/16/3/3/2/381)*  
The Richtersveld Keren energy solar plant is a PV plant planned on Farm No 600 Richtersveld, Namaqualand and east of the proposed Kudu corridor.
- *Richtersveld wind energy facility - (DEA reference: 12/12/20/1967/AM1)*  
Environmental authorisation was granted in 2012 for the construction of up to 69 wind turbines on portions 2 and 6 of Korridor Wes 2 and the remainder of Farm 1. This facility will be located south of the remainder of Groot Derm 10, where the proposed corridor is located.

## LAND USE

Currently the most of the farms in the area of study is used grazing of livestock. There are numerous renewable electricity projects proposed. The additional infrastructure of this project will become invaluable of the electricity network in the region.

## CONCLUSION

The impact that the proposed Kudu-Oranjemund project will have on the social environment will be limited. The project will be mostly restricted to only the property on which construction will take place that is the remainder of the farm Groot Derm 10.

The project is not expected to bring any direct significant changes to the local economy since there will be few (if any) unskilled job opportunities during the construction phase, that will benefit the community. This causes some concern since the majority of the community is unemployed.

It is of great importance that the community should be notified of as much information with regards to the project as possible. This will avoid any assumptions and possible conflicts that may arise.

The social environment has some sensitivity in terms of the current land claim on the property and the cultural heritage of the greater community. It is therefore essential that all relevant information be communicated to stakeholders.

### 4.3.2 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A Visual Impact Assessment was undertaken by Newtown Landscape Architects and is attached in Appendix C(8). A summary thereof is provided below.

#### TERMINOLOGY

##### *The Visual Resource*

Landscape character, landscape quality and “sense of place” (Lynch, K., 1992) are used to evaluate the visual resource i.e. the receiving environment.

##### *Sensitivity of Visual Resource*

The sensitivity of a landscape or visual resource is the degree to which a particular landscape type or area can accommodate change arising from a particular development, without detrimental effects on its character.

##### *Sense of Place*

Central to the concept of sense of place is that the landscape requires uniqueness and distinctiveness. The primary informant of these qualities is the spatial form and character of the natural landscape taken together with the cultural transformations and traditions associated with the historic use and habitation of the area. The combination of the natural landscape (mountains, streams and the vegetation) together with the manmade structures (residential areas, roads, mining activities and power lines) contribute to the sense of place for the study area. It is these land-uses which define the area and establish its identity.

##### *Sensitive Viewer Locations*

The sensitivity of visual receptors and views are dependent on the location and context of the viewpoint, the expectations and occupation or activity of the receptor or the importance of the view. This may be determined with respect to its popularity or numbers of people affected, its appearance in guidebooks, on tourist maps, and in the facilities provided for its enjoyment and references to it in literature or art.

#### VISUAL ISSUES

Typical issues associated with power supply projects of this nature are:

- Who will be able to see the new development?
- What will it look like and will it contrast with the receiving environment?
- Will the development affect sensitive views in the area and if so how?
- What will be the impact of the development at night?
- What will the cumulative impact be?

VISUAL RESOURCE

**Scenic quality**

The *highest* value is assigned to Orange River and its wetland systems. These landscape types are also the most sensitive to visual intrusion of proposed Project activities. The rolling hills to the south, south west and north east of the site area also considered to be of high scenic quality, within the context of the study area. The rolling plains, south of the project site, the agricultural fields adjacent the Orange River and to a lesser extent the Beauvallon Village are considered to have a *moderate* scenic value.

The tall trees (mostly alien vegetation) and existing power infrastructure have been rated as low in scenic quality and are not sensitive to visual intrusion of project activities.

Taken together, the combination of these ratings results in an overall rating of **moderate** for the study area. As a result of this rating, the study area, and particularly the Project Corridor (i.e. 3km to either side of the proposed power lines) is regarded to be moderately sensitive to change to the landscape. This is primarily due to the presence of the existing power lines and sub-station that occur within the proposed new corridor, which compromise the scenic quality of the area which otherwise would have been rated high.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>High</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">River, Wetland and Rolling hills</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moderate</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gravel Plains, Agriculture Fields and Beauvallon Village</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Low</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Roads, Power Lines and the Aerodrome</p>
<p>This landscape type is considered to have a <i>high</i> value because it is a:</p> <p>Distinct landscape that exhibits a very positive character with valued features that combine to give the experience of unity, richness and harmony. It is a landscape that may be considered to be of particular importance to conserve and which has a strong sense of place.</p> <p><u>Sensitivity:</u> It is sensitive to change in general and will be detrimentally affected if change is inappropriately dealt with.</p>	<p>This landscape type is considered to have a <i>moderate</i> value because it is a common landscape that exhibits some positive character but which has evidence of alteration / degradation/ erosion of features resulting in areas of more mixed character.</p> <p><u>Sensitivity:</u> It is potentially sensitive to change in general and change may be detrimental if inappropriately dealt with</p>	<p>This landscape type is considered to have a <i>low</i> value because it is a:</p> <p>Minimal landscape generally negative in character with few, if any, valued features.</p> <p><u>Sensitivity:</u> It is not sensitive to change in general and change</p>

## Sense of Place

The sense of place for the study area derives from the combination of all landscape types and their impact on the senses. The river and its wetlands are in stark contrast to the surrounding semi-arid nature of the landscape. The gravel / sand landscape along with the hills devoid of vegetation other than the small succulents, makes for a vast open landscape with expansive views. The village and other houses near the river add a cultural component that also contrasts with the harshness of the general landscape.

This combination focusses the senses on the river and its associated habitats, making the study area unique to the sub-region, and exerts a strong sense of place.

## Views

Visual receptors include people travelling along the R382 and local tracks, residents staying in the village or at the guest farm and tourists passing through the area headed for or returning from the Richtersveld.

## Sensitive Viewers

The following receptors were identified as potential sensitive viewers during the site visit.

<b>Potential Sensitivity of Visual Receptors – the Project High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
Residences in Beauvallon farm village, tourists travelling along the R382 travellers and people staying at the Spogplaas House	Locals travelling through the study area	Workers on the Beauvallon farm
Visitors of tourist attractions and travelling along local routes, whose intention or interest may be focused on the landscape; Communities where the development results in changes in the landscape setting or valued views enjoyed by the community; Occupiers of residential properties with views affected by the development.	People engaged in outdoor sport or recreation (other than appreciation of the landscape, as in landscapes of acknowledged importance or value); People travelling through or past the affected landscape in cars or other transport routes.	Visitors and people working within the study area and travelling along local roads whose attention may be focused on their work or activity and who therefore may be potentially less susceptible to changes in the view.

## EXPECTED IMPACTS TO BE ASSESSED IN THE EIA PHASE

The following issues will be considered in the assessment phase:

- Establish public concern for scenic quality of the study area and their perception of what constitutes a sensitive viewing site;
- Determine the visibility of the proposed power transmission lines and sub-station within;
- Determine visual intrusion (contrast) of the proposed power transmission lines and sub-station by simulating its physical appearance from selected sensitive viewing areas;
- Rate the impact of the power transmission line on views from sensitive viewing areas;
- Rate the impact on the scenic quality and sense of place of the study area;
- Establish management measures (mitigation) to reduce the impact of the Project where appropriate.

## 5.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

The main aim of public participation is to ensure transparency throughout the EIA process. The objectives of public participation in this EIA are the following:

### During the Scoping Phase

- To identify all potentially directly and indirectly affected stakeholders, government departments, municipalities and landowners;
- To communicate the proposed project in an objective manner with the aim to obtain informed input;
- To assist the Interested & Affected Parties (I&AP's) with the identification of issues of concern, and providing suggestions for enhanced benefits and alternatives;
- To obtain the local knowledge and experience of I&AP's;
- To verify that the concerns and issues raised by I&AP's define and guide the scope of further studies to be undertaken during the Impact Assessment;
- To ensure that all reasonable alternatives are identified for assessment in the EIA Phase.

### During the Environmental Impact Assessment Phase

- To communicate the progress of the EIA study as well as the proceedings and findings of the specialist studies;
- To ensure that informed comment is possible;
- To ensure that all concerns, comment and objections raised are appropriately and satisfactorily documented and addressed;
- To obtain reasonable consensus with regards to the final route corridor proposed for the Eskom project.

## 5.2 PROCESS FOLLOWED

Significant measures were taken to ensure that all stakeholders and I&AP's were informed of the project and were allowed the initial opportunity to place their concerns and comment on record.

The Public Participation Process (PPP) followed during the Scoping Phase is summarised as follows:



## Advertisement

- *List of Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs)*

All potential directly and indirectly affected landowners, stakeholders and government departments were identified. The following I&AP lists were compiled (and is included in Appendix D(8) of this report):-

- List of Government Departments
- List of Municipalities
- List of General Stakeholders
- List of Directly Affected Landowners

- *First Phase Notification: Distribution of the Background Information Document*

A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled and distributed via email during the last week of July 2016 to all the stakeholders listed. A 30-day commenting period applied. Both the BID and the proof of distribution of the BID are included in Appendix D(1).

- *Onsite notices*

5x A2 laminated onsite notices (in both Afrikaans and English) were placed at the following venues - proof is supplied in Appendix D(2) :

- At the entrance to the existing Oranjemund Substation
- At the entrance to the Spogplaas Guesthouse
- At the turnoff to the Namibian border
- At the Sentra in Alexander Bay
- At the Post Office in Port Nolloth

- *Newspaper advertisement*

A newspaper advertisement was placed in Die Plattelander on 15 July 2016 (proof thereof is attached in Addendum D(3)).

## Focus Group Meetings

Focus Group Meetings were held with the following IAPs:

- The Richtersveld Local Municipality together with the Richtersveld Sida Hub Communal Property Association (CPA) at the Municipality's offices on 19 July 2016. Minutes of this meeting and the attendance register are attached in Appendix D(4).
- Members of the CPA also attended the site visit on 20 July 2016 undertaken by Eskom and the specialists appointed for this project. The attendance register is attached in Appendix D(4).
- A site meeting was held with the landowner of Pico Eco Farm CC on 21 July 2016.

## Distribution of the Draft Scoping Report

The Draft Scoping Report (this document) is being distributed for a 30-day commenting period as follows:

- Hard and electronic copies of the Scoping Report are being delivered to the
  - National Department of Environmental Affairs: Integrated Environmental Authorisations. The Application Form will also be submitted in order to register the project with DEA.
  - National Department of Environmental Affairs: Biodiversity Section
  - Northern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs & Nature Conservation
  - Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
  - Richtersveld Local Municipality
  - Department of Water Affairs & Sanitation
  - Richtersveld Sida Hub Communal Property Association
- All registered Interested and Affected Parties are receiving an electronic copy of the Draft BAR where possible.
- The Draft Scoping Report is being linked to the SAHRIS website of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) for their perusal and comment.

### **Final Scoping Report**

Comment received on the Draft Scoping Report will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report and will be submitted to Eskom for verification; the legal specialist for a legal review and thereafter to DEA for approval.

## **5.3 ISSUES RAISED DURING THE SCOPING PHASE**

### **5.3.1 KEY ISSUES RAISED DURING THE FOCUS GROUP MEETING**

#### **Richtersveld Local Municipality and the Richtersveld Sida Hub Communal Property Association**

Also refer to the attendance register and minutes of the meeting attached in Appendix E(4)

The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the municipality and the CPA to the proposed project, the EIA process and the way forward. It was explained that they should give their input and raise their concerns. All reasonable actions must be undertaken to address their concerns directly relevant to the project. A project description was also provided.

The main issues raised were as follows:

- Communication during a previous EIA undertaken in the area was not sufficient, because no one has yet liaised with them with regards to compensation.
- The CPA is a very important stakeholder because of the fact that they lodged a land claim on the property on which the Eskom project is proposed.
- The CPAs attorneys must be invited to all future meetings.
- The CPA is a community within the municipality and that social impact on them should be

considered. The CPA currently uses a portion of the land upstream of the project site for grazing purposes for their sheep and goats.

- The CPA had some irrigation activities upstream but that they have had problems with Eskom and the power supply was cut off.
- Eskom should consider employing local people for the construction period of the project.
- The CPA does have two water abstraction points upstream of the proposed project area. These are flotation pumps and the water was abstracted for household and irrigation purposes. There is however no Eskom power supply at the moment and water cannot be abstracted.
- Numerous canoe operators use the river much further upstream and the canoe trips end at the confluence with the Fish River. The proposed project should therefore not impact negatively on this tourism activity.

#### *Response from Landscape Dynamics*

- Continues liaison with the CPA is taking place in order to ensure that their concerns are being addressed throughout the EIA process.
- Servitude negotiations and compensation can only commence once Environmental Authorisation has been obtained.
- The existing registered landowner of the Remainder of the Farm Groot Derm 10, Namaqualand RD is Pico Eco Farm CC (contact person: Mr FAM Gomes).
- The lawyer of the CPA's contact detail was added to the I&AP register
- This meeting was the first step in the Public Participation Process. The CPA and the Municipality will be invited to attend a Public Information Meeting in due course. They would also be offered the opportunity to comment on the Draft Scoping Report as well as on the Draft Environmental Impact Report. Once Environmental Authorisation had been obtained, they will also be notified of this and will be offered the opportunity to appeal if necessary.

### 5.3.2 WRITTEN COMMUNICATION DURING THE INITIAL ADVERTISING PERIOD UP TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

#### **Attorneys for the CPA: Mr Duncan Korabie**

Project detail was emailed to Mr Korabie and he requested an update regarding the status of the EIA.

#### *Response from Landscape Dynamics*

The EIA process just commenced, which was kicked-off by the first round of public participation. Mr Korabie's comment, if any, during this stage will be appreciated so that concerns can be addressed as early as possible in the assessment process.

No further comment was received from Mr Duncan.

**SANRAL: Environmental Coordinator: Ms Nicole Abrahams**

She requested that a locality and detailed route map be forwarded to her.

*Response from Landscape Dynamics*

The requested maps were forwarded to her but no further comment was received.

**Endangered Wildlife Trust, Field Officer: Orange River Mouth, Source to Sea Programme: Mr Grant Smith**

He requested to be updated during the EIA process

*Response from Landscape Dynamics*

Mr Smith is on the I&AP register and will receive all communication regarding this project.

**Umkalu Safari & Canoe Trails: Zahn du Toit**

It was requested that the correct contact person should be added to the I&AP register.

*Response from Landscape Dynamics*

Their contact details were updated on the I&AP register.

**Commission of Restitution of Land Rights: Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Northern Cape**

It was confirmed that there is restitution lodged against the Groot Derm settlement and that the claim is valid.

*Response from Landscape Dynamics*

Comment noted

**Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Designation: Chief Forester (NFA Regulation): Directorate: Forestry Management (Other Regions) Northern Cape, Ms Jacoline Mans**

This Department is responsible for implementation of the National Forests Act and the National Veld and Forest Fires Act. The development should take note of Section 12(1), Section 15(1) and Section 58(1) of the NFA. The list of protected tree species under Section 12(1) was published in GN1161 November 2105.

The riparian vegetation is declared as endangered and it may contain protected trees. Should any of these tree species be affected by the proposed development, an application must be made for a Forest Act Licence from DAFF.

*Response from Landscape Dynamics*

This licence requirement is included in the EMP.

### 5.3.3 COMMENT RECEIVED ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

Comment received on the Draft Scoping Report (this document) will be included in the Final Scoping Report

## 5.4 CONCLUSION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DURING THE SCOPING PHASE

Even though the project was advertised widely as described above, very little comment was received and no objections to the project as proposed were made.

The main issue identified is that the social environment has some sensitivity in terms of the current land claim on the property and the cultural heritage of the greater community.

Any further issues raised will be addressed in appropriate detail during the EIA Phase of the project.

### 6.3 METHODS USED TO IDENTIFY IMPACT

Environmental issues and impacts have been identified through the following means:

- Correspondence with Interested and Affected Parties, including directly affected landowners, general stakeholders and relevant authorities;
- Consultation with the EIA Project Team, supported by the Eskom Project Team;
- Evaluation and consideration of relevant existing environmental data and information;
- The general knowledge and extensive experience of the Environmental Consultants in the field of Environmental Impact Assessments for linear development planning.

### 6.4 LIST OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT

#### 6.4.1 EXPECTED NEGATIVE IMPACTS

##### Direct (Primary) Impacts

##### *Planning Phase:*

Route selection and design:

- Impact on natural habitat (terrestrial fauna & flora)
- Impact on avi-fauna
- Impact on the Orange River
- Visual impact
- Impact on landownership / land claims issue

##### *Construction Phase:*

- Impact on natural habit (terrestrial fauna & flora)
- Disturbance to avi-fauna habitat
- Increased risk for surface and groundwater pollution
- Increased risk for erosion
- Influx of labourers to the area with associated crime, access control, risk for habitat destruction
- Impacts associated with construction activities such as noise and dust

*During Operational Phase:*

- Impact as a result of Eskom inspections and maintenance, i.e. on habitat destruction (pollution, removal of plant species; placement of snares, etc.)
- Risk for collision with birds, specifically across the Orange River.

Cumulative Impacts

- Visual Impact
- Reduced ability to meet conservation obligations & targets
- Impact on broad-scale ecological processes

## **6.5 EXPECTED POSITIVE IMPACTS**

The positive impacts of the proposed project on the environment are as follows:

- This proposed Kudu Power Station (PS)- Oranjemond 1st and 2nd 400kV Lines project provides a transmission solution for the proposed Kudu Gas Power Station in Southern Namibia. The power station will be producing 885 MW power that will be evacuated via the NamPower and Eskom Transmission works.
- The project will result in a reliable supply of electricity to the Eskom grid – less power outages and failures are likely to occur;
- With the implementation of the project it is possible to accommodate new development and associated applications for electricity supply in the macro area;
- The proposed Kudu Power Station (PS)- Oranjemond 1st and 2nd 400kV Lines project is planned in a legal, pro-active and structured manner taking all development components, potential and restrictions into account;
- The project will provide some, however limited, employment and training opportunities, during the construction phase of the project development.

## **6.4 PROPOSED MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION**

Identified impacts and mitigation will be monitored through the application of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to be included in the Environmental Impact Report.

The main objectives of the EMP are to ensure that

- mitigation measures are identified and implemented to avoid or minimise the expected negative environmental impact and enhance the potential positive impact associated with the project;
- the developer, construction workers and the operational and maintenance staff are well acquainted with their responsibilities in terms of the environment;
- communication channels to report on environment related issues are in place.

Specifications will be supplied for the following project development phases:

Design & Pre-construction Phase

Construction Phase

Operational Phase



## **7.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE EIA PHASE**

According to the NEMA Regulations' Appendix 3, the objective of the environmental impact assessment process is to, through a consultative process

- (a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and document how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- (b) describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- (c) identify the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
- (d) determine the
  - (i) nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and
  - (ii) degree to which these impacts-
    - (aa) can be reversed;
    - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and
    - (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
- (e) identify the most ideal location for the activity within the preferred site based on the lowest level of environmental sensitivity identified during the assessment;
- (f) identify, assess, and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity;
- (g) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts;
- (f) and identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

## **7.2 PLAN OF STUDY**

### **7.2.1 CONTENT OF PLAN OF STUDY**

According to the NEMA 2014 Regulations, Appendix 2.2(i) a Plan of Study for undertaking the Environmental Impact Assessment process must include the following

- i. A description of the alternatives to be considered and assessed within the preferred site, including the option of not proceeding with the activity;
- ii. A description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process;
- iii. Aspects to be assessed by specialists;

- iv. A description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects, including a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including aspects to be assessed by specialists;
- v. A description of the proposed method of assessing duration and significance;
- vi. An indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted;
- vii. Particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process;
- viii. A description of the tasks that will be undertaken as
- ix. part of the environmental impact assessment process;
- x. Identify suitable measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

### 7.2.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND ALTERNATIVES

The project alternatives that will be considered and assessed during the EIA Phase will include the following :-

- Substation Alternatives
  - Area for extension
  - Access routes to be confirmed
- Powerline Alternatives
  - Final route within investigated corridor to be confirmed
  - Tower type to be confirmed
- No Go Alternative

These project alternatives will be discussed and the site and route layout will be confirmed with the Eskom Project Team in the presence of the following specialists for the project :

- Ecologist (Terrestrial fauna and flora)
- Aquatic specialist
- Visual Impact Specialist

The following additional project information not already provided in this Scoping Report must be provided by the Eskom engineers and will be assessed in the EIR :

- Diagrammatical layout of the substation area indicating
  - The access route(s) layout and concept design;
  - Placement of structures and buildings
- Diagrammatical route layout indicating potential number of pylons, including bends, crossing of other lines and crossing of the river with maximum feasible span (some of these information may however only be available during the final design phase, in other words after the issuing of the environmental authorisation).
- Method statement in terms of construction of pylons and stringing where the line crosses the Orange River.

### 7.2.3 LEGAL REQUIREMENT

Authorisations, licenses and permits are required in terms of the following acts:

- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act Nr 107 of 1998)

At this stage the following listed activities had been identified to be relevant to this application:

- GN 983, Dec 2014, Numbers 12; 19; 24 and 27
- GN 984, Dec 2014 Listing Notice 2, Number 9
- GN 985, Dec 2014 Listing Notice 3, Number 4, 12 and 14

It must be confirmed whether any additional activities should be authorised and/or should be deleted from this list. If the list of relevant activities has to be amended, this must be communicated with the relevant stakeholders and be included in the final report to DEA.

- The National Water Act, 1998 (Act Nr 36 of 1998)

The requirement in terms of the Water Use License Application must be confirmed with the regional office of the Department of Water and Sanitation.

- National Forests Act (No 84 of 1998) & National Veld and Forests Fires Act (Act 101 of 1998)

The Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries is responsible for implementation of the National Forests Act and the National Veld and Forest Fires Act. The riparian vegetation is declared as endangered and it may contain protected trees. Should any of these tree species be affected by the proposed development, an application must be made for a Forest Act Licence from DAFF. This requirement must be confirmed to be included in the Environmental Management Plan.

- Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974

Permitting requirements of the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation will be complied prior to commencement of construction to ensure the protection of important and protected plant species according to a Plant Rescue & Protection Management Plan to be compiled.

- R382 Road deviation – legal requirement in terms of deviation and timeline to be confirmed with the Department of Transport and Public Works, Northern Cape, Namakwa District Office. Confirmation must also be obtained that relaxation of distances was given to Eskom to build the existing substation close to the road, as the fence will be extended next to the road for the new 400kV yard.

The requirements of the regulating authorities must be fulfilled prior to commencement of construction and will be specified in the Environmental Management Plan as part of the conditions for Environmental Authorisation.

#### 7.2.4 SPECIALIST INPUT DURING THE EIA PHASE

Due to the relative small scale of the project, most of the specialist reports had already been provided in their final format during the Scoping Phase of the Project. However, should any additional information become available that might influence the outcome of specialist recommendations, the relevant specialist reports would be required to amend their reports accordingly.

A Combined Environmental Sensitivity Map will be prepared to confirm all site sensitivities if and where relevant.

#### 7.2.5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

*Impacts will be evaluated and assessed in terms of the following :-*

<b>Extent of impact</b>	<b>Explanation of extent</b>
Site	<i>Impacts limited to construction site and direct surrounding area</i>
Local	<i>Impacts affecting environmental elements within the local area / district</i>
Regional	<i>Impacts affecting environmental elements within the province</i>
National	<i>Impacts affecting environmental elements on a national level</i>
Global	<i>Impacts affecting environmental elements on a global level</i>
<b>Duration of impact</b>	<b>Explanation of duration</b>
Short term	<i>0 - 5 years. The impact is reversible in less than 5 years.</i>
Medium term	<i>5 - 15 years. The impact is reversible in less than 15 years.</i>
Long term	<i>&gt;15 years, but where the impacts will cease if the project is decommissioned</i>
Permanent	<i>The impact will continue indefinitely and is irreversible.</i>
<b>Probability of impact</b>	<b>Explanation of Probability</b>
Unlikely	<i>The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low</i>
Possible	<i>The impact may occur</i>
Probable	<i>The impact will very likely occur</i>
Definite	<i>Impact will certainly occur</i>
<b>Magnitude/Intensity of impact</b>	<b>Explanation of Magnitude/Intensity</b>
Low	<i>Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, social and cultural functions and processes are not affected</i>
Moderate	<i>Where the affected environment is altered, but natural, social and cultural functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way</i>
Severe	<i>Where natural, social and cultural functions or processes are altered to the extent that it will temporarily or permanently cease</i>
<b>Significance of impact</b>	<b>Explanation of Significance</b>
None	<i>There is no impact at all</i>
Low	<i>Impact is negligible or is of a low order and is likely to have little real effect</i>
Moderate	<i>Impact is real but not substantial</i>
High	<i>Impact is substantial</i>
Very high	<i>Impact is very high and can therefore influence the viability of the project</i>

## 7.2.6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME: EIA PHASE

- A second Public Participation Programme (PPP) will be undertaken as per the prescribed guidelines of DEA and according to the stipulations of the EIA Regulations (it is noted that a PPP is compulsory for both the Scoping and EIA phases).
- The PPP for the EIA Phase include the following :
  - Distribution of the Draft EIR for comment
  - A Public Open Day is planned to take place at two different venues on Wednesday 15 November 2016. The first meeting is planned for the morning at 10:00 at a venue in Alexander Bay, and the second meeting will take place in the afternoon at 14:00 in Port Nolloth. Specific details will be communicated timeously with all the Interested & Affected Parties.
  - The Final EIR will be communicated with the I&AP's before submission to DEA for final consideration of Environmental Authorisation. This is to ensure that all comment has appropriately been documented and satisfactorily addressed in the document on which the final decision will be based.
- All comment, objections and concerns raised and submitted by the I&AP's will be addressed during the PPP and all proceedings, recommendations and correspondence will be documented in the final EIA Report to be submitted to DEA.

## 7.2.7 THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

According to the NEMA 2014 Regulations, Appendix 2.2, Paragraph 3, the Environmental Impact Report will contain the information described below.

An environmental impact assessment report must contain the information that is necessary for the competent authority to consider and come to a decision on the application, and must include-

(a) details of-

- (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and
- (ii) the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae;

(b) the location of the activity, including:

- (i) the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel;
- (ii) where available, the physical address and farm name; and
- (iii) where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties;

(c) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as the associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale, or, if it is- (i) a linear activity, a

description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; (ii) on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;

- (d) a description of the scope of the proposed activity, including- (i) all listed and specified activities triggered and being applied for; and (ii) a description of the associated structures and infrastructure related to the development;
- (e) a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is located and an explanation of how the proposed development complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context;
- (f) a motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- g) a motivation for the preferred development footprint within the approved site;
- (h) a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed development footprint within the approved site, including:
  - (i) details of the development footprint alternatives considered;
  - (ii) details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs;
  - (iii) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;
  - (iv) the environmental attributes associated with the development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;
  - (v) the impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts-
    - (aa) can be reversed;
    - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
    - (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
  - (vi) the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks;
  - (vii) positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;
  - (viii) the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk;
  - (ix) if no alternative development locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and
  - (x) a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternative development location within the approved site;
- (l) a full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the

- activity and associated structures and infrastructure will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity, including-
- (i) a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process; and
  - (ii) an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures;
- (j) an assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including-
- (i) cumulative impacts;
  - (ii) the nature, significance and consequences of the impact and risk;
  - (iii) the extent and duration of the impact and risk;
  - (iv) the probability of the impact and risk occurring;
  - (v) the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed;
  - (vi) the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
  - (vii) the degree to which the impact and risk can be mitigated;
- (k) where applicable, a summary of the findings and recommendations of any specialist report complying with Appendix 6 to these Regulations and an indication as to how these findings and recommendations have been included in the final assessment report;
- (l) an environmental impact statement which contains
- (i) a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment;
  - (ii) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers; and
  - (iii) a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;
- (m) based on the assessment, and where applicable, recommendations from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr as well as for inclusion as conditions of authorisation;
- (n) the final proposed alternatives which respond to the impact management measures, avoidance, and mitigation measures identified through the assessment;
- (o) any aspects which were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist which are to be included as conditions of authorisation
- (p) a description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed;
- (q) a reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation;
- (r) where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required and the date on which the activity will be

- concluded and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised;
- (s) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to:
    - (i) the correctness of the information provided in the reports;
    - (ii) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;
    - (iii) the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and
    - (iv) any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties;
  - (t) where applicable, details of any financial provisions for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts;
  - (u) an indication of any deviation from the approved scoping report, including the plan of study, including-
    - (i) any deviation from the methodology used in determining the significance of potential environmental impacts and risks; and
    - (ii) a motivation for the deviation;
  - (v) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority; and
  - (w) any other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

#### 7.2.8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has to be compiled to complete the EIR. The main objectives of the EMP are to identify actions and mitigation measures to minimise expected negative impact and enhance positive impact during all development phases (design/pre-construction, construction, and post-construction/operation) in terms of community issues, construction site preparation, construction workers, habitat protection, security, etc. Communication channels and contact details must also be provided.

According to the NEMA 2014 Regulations, Appendix 4, an EMPr must comply with section 24N of the Act and include :-

- (a) details of (i) the EAP who prepared the EMPr; and (ii) the expertise of that EAP to prepare an EMPr, including a curriculum vitae;
- (b) a detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPr as identified by the project description;
- (c) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;
- (d) a description of the impact management objectives, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the



development including-

- (i) planning and design;
  - (ii) pre-construction activities;
  - (iii) construction activities;
  - (iv) rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and (v) where relevant, operation activities;
- (e) a description and identification of impact management outcomes required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph (d);
  - (f) a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (d) and (e) will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to
    - (i) avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;
    - (ii) comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices;
    - (iii) comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable; and
    - (iv) comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable;
  - (g) the method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
  - (h) the frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f); an indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;
  - (j) the time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;
  - (k) the mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
  - (l) a program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by the regulations;
  - (m) an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which-
    - (i) the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and
    - (ii) risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and
  - (n) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.

**8.1 LEGAL REVIEW**

The objectives of the Legal Review for an Environmental Impact Assessment are the following:

- To review the processes followed with relevant to applicable legislation including the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA); the National Environmental Management : Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No 57 of 2003) and the National Environmental Management : Biodiversity, 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004)
- To consider any legal issues and/or technicalities raised by the Interested & Affected Parties and provide legal opinion in respect thereof.
- To provide a legal opinion on the process followed and any legal issues emanating from that.

The Draft Scoping Report has been submitted to the Legal Review Specialist for the project, Mocketla Mamabolo Attorneys. The assessment letter for the Scoping Report will be included as Appendix C(9) in the Final Scoping Report to DEA. In addition, the final recommendations on the Scoping Report from the Legal Advisor will be summarised below in the Final Scoping Report.

**8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS BY EAP**

It is the professional and objective opinion of the independent EAP that the following is relevant:

- All reasonable actions had been taken to identify any relevant environmental components in the study area.
- The specialist input obtained up to date is comprehensive and effective in providing an assessment of the status quo of the study area and potentially sensitive areas and issues of concern that require re-consideration of route alternatives.
- Significant and reasonable actions were taken to identify and notify all Interested & Affected Parties that include government departments, relevant authorities, general stakeholders and affected landowners of the project.
- The Scoping Report includes all proceedings, findings and recommendations from the Scoping Phase.
- All relevant legal requirement in terms of the Scoping Phase as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published on 4 December 2014 as per the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended had been complied with.

The EAP can recommend this Scoping Report together with the Plan of Study for the EIA Phase for approval by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

**8.3 AFFIRMATIONS BY THE EAP**

**Undertaking regarding correctness of information**

We, Annelize Grobler & Susanna Nel, herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the comments and inputs from stakeholders and Interested and Affected parties were correctly recorded in the report.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Annelize Grobler  
DATE: 07 September 2016

\_\_\_\_\_  
Susanna Nel  
DATE: 07 September 2016

**Undertaking regarding level of agreement**

We, Annelize Grobler & Susanna Nel, herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the level of agreement with interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders was correctly recorded and reported herein.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Annelize Grobler  
DATE: 07 September 2016

\_\_\_\_\_  
Susanna Nel  
DATE: 07 September 2016

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